"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair, followed by increasing cloudiness; southerly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,028. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market heavy.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.07¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅛c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday, in its open session, transacted no important business. In the executive session three nominations were rejected, including that of a South Dakota man, named for a postmastership, who in his newspaper had attacked Senator Pettigrew. The House voted non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill. In the course of the debate Mr. Johnson of North Dakota accused Secretary Bliss of plagiarism. The Senate adjourned until Monday.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—An imperial ukase in Russia orders the disbursement of 90,000,000 rubles for new warships without recourse to a loan. First Lord of the Admiralty Goschen explained the British naval estimates in the House of Commons. An increase in the enormous expenditure may be made on account of Russia's decision. Queen Victoria left Windsor for the South of France. A hill tribe in Burmah revolted against British rule and massacred five military policemen. The Prince of Wales laid the cornerstone of the new pier at Cannes. A British steamer has ascended the Yang-tse rapids to Chungking, thus opening the navigation of the valley. George Müller, the philanthropist; Sir George Lawson, and the Dowager Countess of Elgin are dead.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A fierce gale did $200,000 damage to the shipping and docks at San Francisco.

There is much agitation in Sing Sing over the excise question and local option. Merchants who signed a petition to have the matter voted on have been boycotted by liquor dealers and their friends.

A. W. Washburn, a juror at the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, was met by a mob on his return to Freeland, his home, after the trial, and was rescued from personal violence by his friends. His store has been boycotted.

The conference committees of Michigan Populists failed to reach an agreement. There will be a convention at Grand Rapids on June 21 to nominate Pingree for Governor on a straight ticket. Another convention also will be called.

The jury in the Koerner case was locked up until 10:30 A. M. to-day, and by remaining until that hour it will have broken a county record. The foreman of the jury, it is alleged, was allowed to telephone home yesterday morning, and in case of a conviction the verdict may be set aside.

Page 3.

The pneumatic tube service from the General Post Office in New York to the Grand Central Station was stopped for a time, owing to the collection of moisture in the tube.

The State Senate yesterday passed the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill by a vote of 38 to 9. The Primary Election Reform bill was approved by many speakers at a hearing before the Judiciary Committees of the two houses. It is announced that there will be no dollar-gas legislation this year.

Page 4.

A dense fog enveloped the lower bay yesterday, and only a few vessels were able to go in or out of the harbor.

The Jockey Club decided yesterday to amend the rules of racing, so that the starter's power at the post over the jockeys hereafter will be absolute.

A young man in Brooklyn stabbed his mother and brother because his mother refused to prepare supper for him. After his arrest he attempted suicide in his cell.

The closing drill of the First Signal Corps in the Central Park Riding Academy was witnessed by a large throng, and the military ways of the riders caused much enthusiasm among the spectators.

A Brooklyn man poured kerosene over his wife's pet cat and she had him arrested. She thinks he is insane, but the doctors who examined him say he is of sound mind, one of the physicians recommending a few days in jail as a tonic.

Annie Drayton and Laura Moore, accused of stealing furs, and who have been out on bail, have disappeared, and their bail has been declared forfeited. Great efforts are being made to find them, as the case will be called again in General Sessions to-day.

Page 5.

The large wire nail companies are to form a commission with $24,000,000 capital.

J. P. Suffield was arrested yesterday on a charge of obtaining money on a forged draft.

"The Rev." James Jamieson, a well-known swindler, was arrested yesterday on a charge of defrauding Wall Street brokers.

The annual dinner of the North Side Board of Trade was held last night. President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council and others delivered addresses.

Gov. Leedy of Kansas has issued an address attacking the United States Supreme Court on account of its decision in the Nebraska maximum rate case.

The will of Amos R. Eno provides that his family shall receive the bulk of his estate. Many public institutions are remembered, among them Amherst College, which will get $50,000.

The remaining members of the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church met and accepted the resignations of eight of the nine elders who have resigned by the adoption of a resolution to that effect.

The will of Mrs. Ruby Tilden Paine, after having been missing a year, was found yesterday and offered for probate. Her husband, Willis S. Paine, discovered the document among some unsearched papers. There may be more litigation, growing out of the fact that all the subscribing witnesses are also legatees.

Page 7.

Mrs. J. C. Wilmerding, Jr., a great-granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, has been adjudged insane and taken to Bloomingdale Asylum.

It was said yesterday that the representatives of the boroughs outside of Manhattan and the Bronx in the Municipal Assembly would defeat the resolution to appropriate $50,000 toward the Charter Day celebration, as a mark of their resentment at the excuse of necessary economy made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in shaving their department budgets.

Page 9.

John G. Zabriskie, assistant cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank, denied yesterday that he had loaned F. C. Grable any money.

Page 10.

The court-martial which is trying Capt. O. M. Carter held its last session here yesterday and adjourned to meet in Savannah.

A. H. Evans, a lawyer, created much confusion just outside of General Sessions, in trying to prevent the rearrest of a client who had just been acquitted on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

Page 12.

Two firemen were injured, one probably fatally, while fighting flames at 418 West Twenty-seventh Street yesterday morning.

The Commissioners of Accounts reported yesterday that they had discovered irregularities in the sale of ferry tickets to the city's islands.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday ordered the reinstatement of six policemen who had been dismissed from the force.

The Park Board yesterday decided to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a transfer of $20,000 to enable it to begin work on a system of greenhouses in Central Park.

The Treasury Department has issued orders enabling the Board of General Appraisers to enlarge the scope of its bureau of samples, and to make it a national centre of information on the classification of imported merchandise.

Comptroller Coler, on behalf of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, yesterday wrote to Chairman Kelly of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education, and suggested that, as delay was likely in the preparation of the yearly budget, a separate appropriation might be made for the payment of the teachers' salaries.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
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A GALE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Ships Drag Their Anchors and the Steamer Eureka Is Sunk—$200,000 Damage Done.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—A fierce gale swept over the bay last night. The wind blew steadily from the north until 3 o'clock this morning, causing ships in the stream to drag their anchors and those at the piers to wear their sides against piles, carrying away rails and not only damaging themselves, but water front property also.

The coasting steamer Eureka lies at the bottom of the harbor. Her main deck is awash, and it will cost several thousand dollars to raise her. Hundreds of people crowded about the Broadway bulkhead this afternoon and gazed at the strange sight of a wrecked passenger vessel within a stone's throw of Market Street.

The gale subsided into a brisk northwest breeze by 7 o'clock in the morning, but it left a pretty good sea running. The early ferryboats had a hard time steering against the wind and tide, and many of the passengers suffered from sea sickness.

The bay was filed with wreckage of docks, scows, schooners, derricks, and rafts. Moorings were torn loose and iron mooring bits had about as much effect in holding ships at north end wharves as would tenpenny nails.

The damage along the front from Howard Street north will amount in round figures, including damage to shipping, to $200,000.

LATTIMER JUROR IN PERIL.

A. W. Washburn Attacked by a Mob and His Store Boycotted—Rescued by His Friends.

HAZLETON, Penn., March 10.—A. W. Washburn, a Freeland carriage maker who served on the jury which was empaneled to weigh evidence in the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, had a most exciting experience when he reached his home this morning. An immense mob met him at the train, and they at once attempted to close in on him.

Some of Washburn's friends, who had learned of the purpose of the mob, also gathered in the vicinity. They rushed to his rescue, and escorted him to his home. They were obliged to pass through the principal streets of the town, followed by a howling mob, who applied the most opprobious epithets. This exhibition indicates the feelings of certain elements over the verdict rendered in the case, and it portends bad blood.

Mr. Washburn, who has neglected his business while serving as a juror, finds himself boycotted now, and his business practically run down. While the feeling among these people runs high, the verdict is accepted by the more representative citizens as the conscientious conclusion of honest men, and they are standing by the deputies.

THE PRINCE AT THE CAPITAL.

Will See the President To-day and Will Be Entertained at Chicago in April.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Prince Albert of Belgium reached here from New York this afternoon shortly before 4 o'clock. He was accompanied by the Belgian Minister, Count Lichtervelde, who went to New York to meet him; Lieut. Col. Jungbluth of the Belgian Army, his aide de camp, and the Court physician, Dr. Charles Melis. The Prince is quartered at the Arlington Hotel. He dined informally to-night with the Belgian Minister at the Metropolitan Club. To-morrow morning he will meet President McKinley and to-morrow night will be entertained at dinner by the President and Mrs. McKinley, for which occasion handsome decorations have been arranged. Saturday night he will be the guest at a dinner given by Vice President and Mrs. Hobart.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Mayor Harrison today received formal notice of an intended visit from Belgium's future King, and he has begun already to make preparations for the entertainment of his distinguished guest. Chicago will have the honor of receiving the Prince some time in April.

To-day Mayor Harrison received a letter from Mrs. Potter Palmer stating that she had given the Prince a letter of introduction through the Belgian Consul, and requesting the Mayor of Chicago to arrange for the proper entertainment of the Prince upon his arrival in this city.

TO FIGHT HANNA'S ELECTION.

Mayor McKisson of Cleveland to Make a Contest.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—Mayor Robert E. McKisson announced to-day that he would contest the election of Senator Hanna when the latter attempted to take his seat for the long term. McKisson was the candidate of the opposition for Senator at Columbus last January.

D. S. LAMONT IN WASHINGTON.

Seeking Milder Air and Again Viewing Familiar Scenes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Col. D. S. Lamont, Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who has been ill for a month in New York, and is just recovering, is in Washington for a few days to obtain the benefit of the early Spring weather and the rest that is needed to enable him to throw off the effects of the grip.

He has had many callers, and this afternoon drove about on the roads with which he was familiar while he lived here.

SING SING AND SALOONS.

That Town Is Much Excited Over Excise and Local Option.

SING SING, N. Y., March 10.—This village is agitated over the excise question and local option, and a petition has been in circulation for the last ten days for signatures to have local option voted on at the coming town election.

Those who signed it say they only attached their names on the representation that their names would not be made public. But they have been made public, and the result is that the liquor dealers and their friends are boycotting those merchants who signed the petition. Some have signified a desire to take their names off the petition, but the other signers say they will boycott all who withdraw.

There are about seventy liquor dealers here, and last year their tax certificates netted the town $12,600.

This afternoon the claim was made that the proceedings looking toward the election were not in compliance with the excise law, and the Town Clerk said he would not issue the call for the election. An effort to compel him to do so may be made.

As Society Finds It.
Society finds Moet & Chandon Champagne a positive requisite to suit the palates of connoisseurs and bon-vivants, as evidenced by the menus served at prominent banquets and fashionable gatherings.—Adv.

KOERNER'S FATE IN DOUBT

The Jury Breaks a County Record by Remaining Out Until This Morning.

ONE JUROR TELEPHONES HOME

The Prisoner's Lawyer Has Ten Affidavits to This Effect, and in Case of a Conviction the Verdict May Be Set Aside.

The verdict in the case of William J. Koerner, the newspaper artist, who shot and killed Rose Alice Redgate, still lies with the jury. At 11:40 o'clock last night the jury came into court, and, as they had no communication to make, were locked up until 10:30 this morning.

They will then have been out nearly forty-two and one-half hours, which breaks the record in this county. The jury in the case of Police Captain Devery broke the record by remaining out thirty-six hours before they announced that they could not agree, and were discharged. The case that broke the record for the whole country was one of murder in San Francisco, when the jury was out seventy-two hours.

Although Koerner has been tried twice and his case has cost the county over $35,000, his second trial may be declared a mistrial if the jury convicts. Yesterday morning a few minutes before court opened, Charles Shain, a janitor of 145 West Sixty-ninth Street, the foreman of the jury, was taken by two court officers to Recorder Goff's private chambers, it is alleged, and was there allowed to use the telephone.

He said he was telephoning to his wife, and that he had found it necessary to give her instructions about some plumbing. Abraham Levy, the counsel for the defendant, has secured ten affidavits to these facts, and said last evening that in case Koerner was convicted, he would use the fact that the juror was allowed to use the telephone as grounds for setting aside the verdict.

The court officers who took Shain to the telephone, may be fined or imprisoned for misdemeanor. The court officers who are placed in charge of a jury are obliged to take the following oath of office:

> You do solemnly swear that you will keep this jury together in some private and convenient place without food or drink, except bread or water, unless otherwise ordered by the court; that you will not permit any person to speak to or communicate with them, nor do so yourself unless it be to ask them if they have agreed upon a verdict, and that you will return them into court when they have so agreed or when ordered by the court."

The jury retired at 4:10 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Many ballots were taken, but yesterday they were as far as ever, apparently, from coming to an agreement. They came into court at 6:50 o'clock last evening, and asked the Recorder what weight was to be given to testimony presented by the prosecution which was not controverted or impugned by the defense. The Recorder instructed them to give such testimony the weight they saw fit, and read the language of the statute on the point.

CARS GO THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Engineer Spencer Phillips Killed in a Wreck in Alabama.

ROME, Ga., March 10.—A mixed train on the East and West Railroad, running from Cartersville, Ga., into Alabama, went through a burning trestle near Rigland, Ala., at 10 o'clock this morning.

The engine and five cars went through the trestle. Engineer Spencer Phillips was instantly killed. He was buried under the débris, and his remains have not been found yet. The passenger cars did not go over the trestle.

SUED FOR $648,000 IN FINES.

Claim of an Illinois Village Against the Chicago and Alton.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., March 10.—The authorities of Upper Alton began suit in the Circuit Court to-day against the Chicago and Alton Railway Company for $648,000. The village ordinance provides that the speed of the freight trains shall not exceed six and that passenger trains shall not run to exceed ten miles an hour.

The company runs all its fast trains over what is known as the cut-off, which passes through a portion of Upper Alton. Every train passing over this section of the road during the past two years is charged with violating the ordinance, and the maximum penalty of $100 for each violation is the amount asked for.

CHICAGO WOMAN LOSES $1,000.

Inclined to Think She Burned the Money in Her Kitchen Stove.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Mrs. F. L. Guyot of 189 West Madison Street is worried over the mysterious disappearance of two five-hundred-dollar gold certificates.

They were the result of many years of saving, and Mrs. Guyot was about to deposit them in a bank, when she missed them. Thinking she was robbed, she immediately reported the matter to the police.

Mrs. Guyot is afraid, however, that the precious papers were dropped in the house and in sweeping were thrown into the kitchen stove and burned with the rubbish.

HER HUSBAND WILL NOT WORK.

Alleged Ground for a Divorce Mrs. Herget, a Chicago Woman, Asks For.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Mrs. Johanna Herget, in a bill for divorce, filed in the Circuit Court, says that Joseph Herget, the defendant, refuses to work, because such action is inconsistent with the theories and principles of international socialism, of which he is a declared supporter.

Owing to her husband's theories on the labor question, Mrs. Herget tells the court she is compelled to work to give her child the necessaries of life.

The bill also charges Herget with cruelty.

A BLIZZARD IN OMAHA.

Warm Weather, Followed by a Heavy Snow and Cold Wave.

OMAHA, Neb., March 10.—Nebraska today had a blizzard. Yesterday was a typical Summer day. This morning the weather was still pleasant and scarcely cold enough for an overcoat. Reports of the great snowstorm sweeping across the State had preceded the blizzard, however. Up to within an hour of the arrival of the storm the weather was Summerlike. Then the sky darkened, and a gale was accompanied by a snow so dense that one could scarcely see ten feet. The snow fell in great flakes, and, though wet and soft, piled in great profusion. To-night the weather is getting very cold.

A PIGEON FOSTERS CHICKENS.

She Covers an Abandoned Brood in Berks County, Penn.

READING, Penn., March 10.—An extraordinary case of foster mother is to be seen at Bernville, Berks County. John Shalter of that village has a hen that hatched nine chicks in the pigeon house on his place. Immediately succeeding the birth of the chicks the mother abandoned them. In the same building a pigeon was setting, and at about the time the hen was finishing her hatch the pigeon broke the eggs she was incubating. Observing the desertion of the chicks by their natural mother, the pigeon at once took charge of them, and now cares for them carefully, taking as many as she can cover under her wings at night and showing the greatest concern for their comfort and safety.

MICHIGAN POPULISTS SPLIT.

Anti-Fusionists Mean to Nominate Pingree on a Straight Ticket—Another Convention Probable.

LANSING, Mich., March 10.—The conference committees of Michigan Populists were unable to come to an agreement to-day. The straight-out faction finally issued an ultimatum to the fusionists to join with them in issuing a call for a convention to nominate a straight Populist ticket. This was rejected by the fusionists, and the anti-fusionists issued a call for a convention to be held at Grand Rapids June 21. The fusionists then appointed a committee of fifteen to meet with other committees to be appointed by other parties, who will meet in Detroit April 5, when it is expected a call will be issued for a State fusion convention.

The convention to be held in Grand Rapids will nominate Pingree for Governor in advance of the Republican State Convention. State Chairman Zabel says: "The Governor is thought mighty well of by the Populists generally. Harmony can be accomplished only by the fusionists coming to our terms and joining in a call for a convention to nominate a straight ticket. If any other party wants to indorse any of our candidates that's their affair."

Chairman Ewing of the Fusion Committee said: "If these Grand Rapids fellows think harmony means simply getting over on their plans to call an early convention to nominate Pingree, they'll find there won't be any getting together. The course of events will eventually drive Pingree to the reform forces, but he isn't there yet."

BRIBERY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Alleged Attempts of a Water Company to Corrupt Councilmen to be Investigated.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Rumors of lobbying in connection with the several bills before City Councils for the transfer of the city water works to private corporations culminated to-day in a direct charge of attempted bribery by a member of Common Council at a meeting of that body.

The meeting was a special session called for the consideration of the measure known as the Schuylkill Valley Water bill. Shortly after it had been taken up Walter N. Stevenson, member from the Thirty-second Ward, declared that he had been offered $5,000 to vote for the bill. He further said that he was informed that members who were voting for the bill were getting from $1,000 to $5,000 for their votes. He asked that an investigation be made. Other opponents of the bill followed with remarks corroborative of Stevenson's charges, and amid great excitement a motion was adopted by a vote of 67 to 61 to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the bill. The special session was then adjourned.

At the regular session later in the day a demand for an investigation of the bribery charges was discussed with considerable animation, and resulted in the adoption of a resolution providing for full investigation by a committee of seven. On this committee the President appointed Messrs. Costello, Davidson, McCurdy, Swain, Dixon, Hultz, and Thomas Wagner, all but one of whom are opponents of the bill. An amendment to the resolution was adopted directing the committee to make an investigation of charges of bribery in connection with the passage of the bill in November last, which leased the city's gas works to the United Gas Improvement Company for a period of thirty years.

The Schuylkill Valley Water bill recently passed Select Council, and, although Mayor Warwick had announced his intention to veto the bill if it should reach him, it was expected it would pass Common Council today. The bill provides for a transfer of the city's water works to the Schuylkill Valley Water Company for a period of fifty years, the city to pay the company an annual rental of $1,400,000 for its water supply.

THE RHODE ISLAND IN COLLISION

Damaged in East River by the Central Vermont Boat Montauk.

STONINGTON, Conn., March 10.—The steamer Rhode Island of the Providence and Stonington Steamboat Company arrived here this morning, damaged to a considerable extent by a collision in the East River, New York, yesterday.

The steamer had anchored in the East River on account of the fog. The steamer Montauk of the Central Vermont Line drifted down upon her and crached into her just aft the wheel. The light work just above the bulwarks was broken through, and the force of the collision spent itself in the barroom.

The Rhode Island was repaired to-day, and made her usual trip to New York to-night

CHICAGO DOCTOR ON TRIAL.

Accused of Having Stolen Instruments Valued at $2,000 in His Possession.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The hearing of Dr. C. A. Simmons, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in Northwestern University and lecturer on anatomy and surgery at the Post Graduate Medical College, charged with having in his possession $2,000 worth of surgical instrumentsalleged to have been stolen from Chicago physicians, began today.

Drs. Brydon, Thurston, Hall, Stillman, and Whitfield identified some of the property as theirs. The stolen instruments were traced to Dr. Simmons's office by the arrest of a negro thief, James Kelley, who was caught while stealing clothes and jewelry.

Police Capt. Scheuttler says he had Kelley hypnotized, and while in that condition he confessed to robbing the offices of several doctors and to selling stolen instruments to Dr. Simmons. He began selling the instruments to Simmons, he said, last Christmas.

Dr. Simmons denied his guilt. His case was continued till March 18.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A centre of low pressure has developed in the Southwest. The pressure still remains high on the Atlantic Coast and has risen throughout the lake regions and in the Northwest. It is generally cloudy throughout the Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, and the West. Along the Atlantic Coast the weather is largely clear. Rain and snow have fallen in the Lower Missouri and Central Mississippi Valleys, and light showers in the Ohio Valley. The temperature has fallen in the lake regions, over the Central Rocky Mountain Slope, and on the Southern plateau, and remained stationary on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. For to-day threatening weather and showers are indicated in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and the central portion of the Mississippi Valley. Cloudiness will increase and possibly be followed by showers in the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature will fall in Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	Weather Bureau. 1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	41	41	42
6 A. M.	44	39	41
9 A. M.	46	46	48
12 M.	49	55	57
4 P. M.	58	51	57
6 P. M.	45	48	52
9 P. M.	42	48	50
12 P. M.	42	48	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49⅝
Weather Bureau	47
Corresponding date, 1897	45½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	39

The maximum temperature yesterday was 56 degrees at 11:40 A. M.; the minimum was 38 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 84 per cent, and at 8 P. M. 88 per cent.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION

Administration Assured of Freedom of Action in Dealing with Spain.

NO EUROPEAN INTERFERENCE

The Attitude of England Regarded as Precluding the Intervention of Continental Powers—Talk of an Alliance.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—President McKinley and Ambassador Pauncefote are equally uncommunicative about the reported message of the Queen and the British Ministry to this Government. Sir Julian Pauncefote stops all attempts to draw denials or explanations from him with the assertion that the stories published are "largely conjecture," but the very language of his avoidance is interpreted here as in a measure corroborating the reports that were believed yesterday to be wild imaginings.

To-day's news from London, reporting the question that was to be asked in the Commons by the Hon. Hubert Valentine Duncombe, has convinced many persons that while Ambassador Pauncefote may not have carried a message from the Queen embodying an assurance of approval of the course of the Administration in its management of the Cuban question, he did convey a message of the very greatest importance in its bearing, but that it was unofficial and not to be now divulged.

At the State Department, where no one can be prevailed upon to speak and be quoted on this matter, the recent attitude of Great Britain toward the United States is regarded as assuring to the Administration the most complete freedom from concern about what is to be the course of European powers in case the United States Government shall be constrained to enforce peace in Cuba and reparation by Spain for the loss of the Maine.

It is not believed that at this time there will be an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Great Britain. That, it is believed, will not be necessary, if the British expressions of opinion mean anything; for it is assumed that the mere declaration of a national feeling of sympathy on the part of the British Government with the Administration of the United States will discourage effectually any purpose of interference that may have been cherished by any of the European Governments.

How far this will go, or whether it will go so far as to result in that alliance which ex-Secretary Olney has declared might be made between Great Britain and the United States with advantage to both, State Department people hesitate to say, although the suggestion of a British-American alliance, to conserve the interests of both powers in the East as well as the West, is admited to be alluring. The old interpretation of the Washington precept against "entangling foreign alliances" is not to be abandoned without hesitation, say the conservative men who discuss the proposition as it is now discussed.

It can be said upon the best of authority that there is absolutely nothing of truth in the report that the British Government has intimated that a war with Spain and the blockading of New York Harbor by the Spanish fleet would be objected to by Great Britain as interfering too seriously with her commercial interests. Mr. Curzon's denial that any message concerning Cuba had been sent to the Washington Government disposes of the report, but one diplomatic gentleman, who ought to know the feeling of the British people on such a subject, declared that it was inconceivable, in view of Spain's small navy, that the United States, with its very adequate navy and convenient base and the tolerably well-fortified harbor at New York, should have any concern about the interruption of commerce at that point as a result of hostilities between the United States and Spain.

The regard in which the reports about Great Britain are held by State Department officers is apparently too deep to be uttered hastily and with reference merely to the Cuban incident. The talk about interchanges of sentiment, idle and unauthorized though some of them may be, has set men to reflecting on the prodigious power and authority to be obtained by such a combination for mutual protection. At all events, it looks to these thoughtful persons as though Great Britain was resolved that the United States should not be permitted to falter because of doubt about the attitude of Great Britain.

"Of course," said a cautious naval diplomat, "they expect us to do something. What is it that we are to do to return the compliment?"

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Statement of Secretary George N. Curzon—English Sympathy with the United States.

LONDON, March 10.—The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, replying in the House of Commons to-day to Ronald Munro-Ferguson, Liberal, representing the District of Leith, said no communications on the Cuban question had been exchanged between the British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the Government of the United States.

The question which, it was announced, Hubert Valentine Duncombe, Conservative, member for the West Division of Cumberland, was to ask (whether, in view of recognizing the identity of the interests of all English-speaking peoples, the British Government will consider the advisability of placing the services of the British fleet at the disposal of the United States in the event of complications between the United States and any foreign power,) was not put.

In an interview after the session Mr. Duncombe said:

"After consultation with my friends, I decided that the exact form of the question made it inopportune to put it. It was framed owing to the widely held opinion in the House of Commons that it is high time the foreign powers should be told in unmistakable terms that any blow struck at either Great Britain or the United States was equally a blow at the other. I was profoundly convinced of this to-day. Many more members than I supposed would do so came to me in order to say they heartily indorsed my question. I am convinced the Government would have desired to answer my proposed question affirmatively, and would have done so had it not involved other considerations, besides expressing what I believe the present Government sincerely holds—that in the face of foreign complications the interests in the future of Great Britain and the United States are inseparably intertwined. To-day's expression and indorsement we will eventuate so soon as we can frame the question in the exact terms which clearly express the feeling of the House of Commons—that any trouble threatening the United States will be shared by Great Britain."

Other members of the House of Commons who were interviewed on the same subject all spoke in a similar strain.

Dream of a Triple Alliance.

LONDON, March 11.—The New York correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"I have it on the highest authority that a triple alliance between Great Britain, the United States, and Japan is pending."

ENGLAND'S ASSURANCE TO SPAIN.

Official Denial of the Report of an Offer of Mediation.

MADRID, March 10.—Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, the British Ambassador, visited Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, to-day in order to deny the report that Sir Julian Pauncefote's visit to President McKinley last Tuesday was made with the object of offering British mediation between Spain and the United States.

LONDONER PRAYS IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Rev. J. Manton Smith of Spurgeon's Tabernacle, London, delivered the invocation in the House to-day.

"Almighty God," he prayed, "we desire to thank Thee that Thou hast given us a new day out of the old casket of time. Now be pleased to give us grace and guidance that we may bring glory unto Thee and blessing unto others. Hear us when we pray that Thy richest blessings may rest upon the President and all associated with him in the making and enforcement of the law of this great Nation. We beseech, O God, that Heaven's divine benediction may rest upon the honorable Speaker and all the members of this great assemblage.

"We thank Thee for their past history, and we ask that all the future may be one of unbroken success. Give to those who make the laws clear insight, accompanied with boldness, charity, and love. May the flag of this country, so spotless, ever be unfurled and floated by the breeze of God. We ask these and all other blessings to rest upon this country and all connected with it in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen."

MAINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

HAVANA, March 10.—Capt. Sampson, President of the Maine court of inquiry, who has been exposed to the sun while on the wreck lately, was somewhat indisposed to-day, but his physician says he has no apprehension of a serious illness. The court of inquiry is continuing its work quietly, and its members are as secretive as ever. So far as can be learned there have been no important developments recently. Two divers were examined to-day as to their recent observations of the wreck.

The Spanish divers avoid the noonday heat, working in the morning and the evening. There is official authority for the statement that the Spanish court of inquiry will make its decision public as soon as reached.

The work of wreckage appears to progress very slowly. If any real progress is made, it scarcely is apparent from day to day. It is hoped that when the upper débris has been removed more bodies will be recovered. Chaplain Chidwick to-day, from descriptions in enlistment papers, identified two bodies that were buried at Colon Cemetery together some days ago as those of Joseph I. Gordon and Johnson, both colored.

The American yacht Anita, with a Congressional party on board, arrived here today. The party includes Senator Gallinger, Senator and Mrs. Thurston, Senator Money, with his father, mother, and sister; Representative Cummings, Representative Smith, Mrs. Eva Valesh, and Herbert Brown. The visitors breakfasted at the Hotel Pasaje, where Consul General Lee called upon them. The Congressional tourists are likely to remain ten days or a fortnight, as the health regulations would prevent an earlier departure, even if desired. At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning they will make a call of ceremony on Capt. Gen. Blanco.

Consul General Lee called to-day on Commander Converse of the Montgomery. The officers and men of the Montgomery are still refused shore leave. They devote much time to drill and setting up exercises, the latter exciting much interest, especially among the sailors on the Spanish ships, where the tactics are quite different. The officers of the Montgomery pay and receive the usual courtesies here, visiting the Spanish Admiral and other Spanish officers, who return the visits of the American officers. Capt. Converse of the Montgomery, in company with Consul General Lee, called on Captain General Blanco to-day and was received cordially and courteously.

As an indication of the estimate put upon the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, sister ships, by naval officers here, a remark of one of them made yesterday is worth reporting. The officer was standing on the quay watching the Vizcaya as she swung with the tide. "Yes," he observed, "she is a beautiful ship, but too big a mark. The Iowa, for instance, could not miss her with a single shot at reasonable fighting range, and would be likely to blow her boilers out in the first ten minutes." The same officer said: "The Pelayo is a really formidable battleship, but smaller and less dangerous than our Massachusetts."

There is some talk here to the effect that the American Government has arranged for laying a cable from Key West to the Tortugas, as the latter is the best rendezvous for the fleet, since the largest ships are able to coal there in all sorts of weather.

Henri Laine, the newspaper correspondent, was not compelled to leave the country because of newspaper work, but because of written charges, accompanied by alleged full proof furnished to the Autonomic Government by Señor Bruzon, Governor of Havana Province, that he and others were involved in the conspiracy responsible for locating twenty-five dynamite bombs at various points in Havana. Señor Bruzon demanded the expulsion of all newspaper correspondents on the ground that sensational stories sent to the United States were liable to create riots in Havana.

The Marquis de Montoro and Señor Govin opposed a wholesale deportation, saying that the matter was very serious and it was the duty of the Autonomist Government not only to preserve peace in Havana, but to promote good feeling with the United States. Furthermore, they contended that not all the correspondents should be under the ban, but that selections should be made of the guilty. They concluded their reply to Señor Bruzon by saying that it would be unwise to expel any correspondents while the court of inquiry was in session, lest it should seem that the Spaniards dreaded the publication of the truth about the Maine explosion. They demanded additional written charges, with proofs, from Señor Bruzon. This was five days ago, and nothing has been forthcoming. It is probable, however, that certain correspondents will be asked to leave the island when the United States court of inquiry finishes its work.

SENATOR PROCTOR TALKS.

HAVANA, March 9.—Senator Proctor, before leaving for Key West by the Olivette to-day, after what he calls "a most profitable two weeks in Cuba," said:

"I have not had an easy time. I have seen all, from the highest General and the richest merchant to the neediest reconcentrado and the humblest pacifico, bankers, officers, officials, and others. I have visited the military prison, hospitals, relief depots, asylums, guard houses, trochas, farms, offices, and homes. I have been in four provinces—Havana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Santa Clara—and in the principal cities of each. I am of an observant turn of mind and I kept my eyes open.

"I have found out what I could not possibly have learned without a personal visit, while I have not to my knowledge antagonized a single person on the island. My trips with Miss Barton have been of great service, because, when the minds of people are mellowed by gratitude, their hearts speak out the truth. As a business man I wish to say that Miss Barton's methods of receiving, caring for, and distributing the supplies, are all most admirable. I am surprised at her ability and delighted at the results attained. The American people may be fully confident that all money or supplies sent will be conscientiously applied. Could they see, as I have seen, the suffering, starvation and death, they would, as Whittier says, 'pour forth wine and oil.'"

Every one is much struck by the success of the American orphanage which the Red Cross Society has established in a handsome villa in the suburb Cerro under the charge of Dr. Lesser and of his wife as matron. It is for the orphan reconcentrados. Although open for a few days only, it now holds thirty-six happy youngsters, to whom the place seems heaven, so clean and comfortable is it. There is room for a hundred, but all the places will soon be taken up.

In connection with the orphanage a daily clinic is held. The Cuban doctors are much interested in Red Cross work, and forty patients were treated yesterday. Dr. Lesser has refused the demand of the Spanish Government that he should pay $400 for the privilege of practicing among the poor, saying that the Red Cross physicians are allowed to practice all the world over. Thus far his work has not been interfered with, nor is it likely to be.

Nothing to Equal It.
There is absolutely nothing to equal the luxury and solid comfort of a ride between New York and Chicago on the new "LAKE SHORE LIMITED" of the New York Central-Lake Shore Route. The greatest travelers attest its perfection.—Adv.

NO SHIPS PURCHASED YET

The Navy Department Determined Not to be Drawn Into Bad Bargains.

ONLY GOOD VESSELS WANTED

An Active Quest for Additions to the Navy in Progress in Europe—Old Ships in Preparation for Service.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The United States Government has not yet acquired a single additional ship for the navy. This is true, not because of a lack of offers of warships from abroad, but simply for the reason that the Navy Department is proceeding with all of the circumspection consistent with the needs of the case in looking after the qualities and prices of the craft. There is a strong disposition to refrain from being drawn into bad bargains and to insist on getting good vessels at prices not extortionate.

Secretary Long was in receipt of a large number of cablegrams to-day, almost all relating to offers of ships. Lieut. Niblack, the United States naval attaché at Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Vienna, is particularly active in the quest for vessels. There was a good deal of talk during the day about the assignment of officers to the command of auxiliary cruisers, the St. Paul and St. Louis being specially mentioned, but Secretary Long set these stories at rest by the statement that he had not made any such assignments, and had only progressed to the point of informing himself of the possibility of getting the ships officered and manned quickly.

While looking after new ships the officials of the Navy Department are not neglecting the old vessels, and arrangements have been made to make short repairs on several ships that in the ordinary course would not be treated in that fashion, but would receive a thorough and time-consuming overhauling. Thus, in the case of the Philadelphia, which has had five years' hard work and has never yet been done over as is the custom, orders have gone to Mare Island to put her in shape for sea within forty days. The Yorktown, at the same yard, is not to be touched at present, not only because she is in fair condition, but also because she is not so formidable a craft as to make it desirable to divert to her attention required elsewhere.

At Norfolk, the Newark is set down for thirty days' repairs, and, as a good deal of work has already been done on her, she will be almost a new ship when she comes out of the yard. The big monitor Puritan has practically completed her repairs. The monitor Comanche at Mare Island has been examined and found in tolerable condition. At League Island the monitor Miantonomoh and the ram Katahdin went into commission to-day, although they have not yet had their orders. They probably will remain in the Delaware River or drop down into the bay. The torpedo boat Dupont sailed today from Mobile to attach herself again to the flotilla at Key West.

NAVAL BILL ALMOST READY.

To Appropriate About $30,000,000 Aside from New Vessels, Dry Docks, and Armor—A Dock for Boston.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Naval Appropriation bill has been practically completed by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, save as to the questions of increases in the navy, dry docks, and armor plate. Chairman Boutelle stated to-night he might report the bill to the House by Saturday, and if not it will go in early next week. There have been few changes from the estimates, and the bill will involve in the neighborhood of $30,000,000, aside from new vesels, dry docks, and armor. The increases allowed are such as meet the gradual development of the service.

The general item for construction and repair just passed on aggregates $2,500,000, identical with the estimates. This includes about $370,000, a material increase, for improved machinery at the shops. The amount also is exclusive of the specific appropriations to the various construction plants, &c. There is also a horizontal appropriation proposed of $50,000 to each of the yards, except to the Puget Sound station, in lieu of the general estimate of $300,000. The estimates for the Naval Academy at Annapolis go through practically unchanged, authorizing, among other things, the much wanted repair of the laundry plant.

There was a long discussion in committee to-day over the additional land wanted for the Port Royal, S. C., station, and attention was called to some legal points involved in the question, but an appropriation of $20,300 for the purposes was finally allowed, subject to the acquisition of a quit claim for the Nivers tract. There was also a hearing given the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, represented by Representatives Knox, Lovering, McCall, Moody, and Simpkins, who were appointed at a joint meeting of the Massachusetts members of both houses this morning to present the claims of Boston for a dry dock there. They wanted an appropriation of about $1,300,000 for a dry dock equipped to accommodate the largest vessels, to be erected at Boston, though they contended they would favor also one at Portsmouth or Kittery Point after one had been built at Boston. They pointed out that in case of war the New England coast would be attacked, that the wealth and other attractions of that section would invite foreign invasion, and that there was no dry dock on the coast that would accommodate a large battleship. They predicted that in case of war a battle would be fought off Cape Cod and there would be no place to dock an injured vessel. They cited the twenty-seven-foot depth of the harbor and proposed enlargement of the width of the channel at Boston, and concluded that the need of a dock at Boston was imperative.

The committee deferred action and will probably give other hearings.

With this bill reported to the House the general deficiency alone remains for committee action.

Work on that will begin in a day or two, though its submission to the House will be deferred until both the Naval and the Post Office bills have been practically disposed of.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS.

The Government Wants a Fleet of Them, It Is Said.

Speaking of the possibility of the United States obtaining naval vessels abroad, John Platt of Thorpe, Platt & Co. of this city, the American representatives of John I. Thornycraft & Co. of Chiswick, England, one of the largest constructors of torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers in Great Britain, said yesterday:

"I have just returned from Washington, and I was assured not later than last night that this Government desires now more than any other class of vessel a fleet of torpedo-boat destroyers, and had it been considered practicable by the Navy Department to have the boats built in England, the Thornycraft Company would have by this time begun work on several vessels of the Thornycraft type for use here. Acting upon suggestions received in Washington, however, I have consulted members of three or four shipbuilding concerns in this country relative to the quick construction of vessels of the Thornycraft type. I have been assured by them that, with the detailed working plans of the vessel in their possession, and under an ordinary commercial contract—that is, a contract free from all unnecessary red tape—they could [illegible] by working night and day [illegible] within [illegible]

"A representative of one firm assured [illegible] could send out the first vessel [illegible] months. I am authorized by [illegible] the Thornycroft Company to offer [illegible] of complete plans of the Thornycroft [illegible] to this Government at practically a moment's notice. The vessels are [illegible], 210 feet long and 275 tons [illegible], mounting four six-pounders [illegible] one-pounder.

"[illegible] are considered the most successful [illegible] ever constructed. [illegible] has already about sixty [illegible] and others building, and Thornycroft & Co. are constructing a number of [illegible] for Germany and Japan. The plans [illegible] type of vessel can be shipped from the Chiswick yards within three days, and I have every reason to believe that this Government will order them."

BALTIMORE, March 10.—The torpedo boats being built by the Columbian Iron Works are wanted by the Government at once. Mayor Malster, who is President of the company, received a telegram from the Navy Department to-day, saying that the Rodgers must be turned over within a week; that the McKee must be ready within thirty days, and that work on the submarine boat Plunger should be pushed as rapidly as possible.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Navy Department finds itself in comparatively good condition as to the supply of automobile torpedoes, which constitute one of the most deadly engines of naval destruction. The Whitehead torpedo is now in general use, although a few of the Howell class are still on hand. Fifty of the Whitehead torpedoes were secured a short time ago, and with these there is a total of about 350 on hand. This gives not only a full outfit for vessels now in commission, but also the necessary reserve supply.

NAVAL SUPPLIES FREE OF DUTY.

Resolution to that Effect Introduced in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, to-day introduced in the Senate a joint resolution providing for the temporary admission free of duty of naval supplies procured abroad. Following is the text of the resolution:

"That such guns, ammunition, and other naval supplies as may be purchased abroad by the Government for the National defense prior to Jan. 1, 1899, shall be admitted at any port of the United States free of duty."

The resolution was introduced at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, who, in a letter to Senator Hale, says:

"Under existing law a varying but considerable ad valorem duty on articles falling within the category of naval supplies is imposed. The effect of the resolution, if adopted, will be to remit all duties on guns, ammunition, and other naval supplies which it may be found necessary to purchase abroad. The temporary remission of duty on these supplies is deemed important, inasmuch as without some special enactment of this nature such portion of the appropriation made by Congress for the purpose as may be expended abroad would be very materially reduced by the deduction therefrom duty, amounting in some cases to nearly one-half of the purchase price."

Mr. Allison of Iowa called Mr. Chandler's attention to the fact that resolutions and bills of the character of the one presented originate in the House.

Mr. Chandler admitted that that was true, but said that he had introduced it with the idea of having it referred to the Finance Committee. He was willing, he said, to trust to the wisdom of that committee to make a proper disposition of the resolution. At his suggestion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

NEW ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin Says They Will Be Fully Organized and Equipped by May 1.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin of the army returned to-day from New York, and resumed his duties at the War Department. Señor Polo, the new Spanish Minister, was a passenger on the same train, and the two gentlemen formed a pleasant acquaintance. Gen. Corbin stated in the most emphatic terms today that there was no truth in the reports that he had gone to New York on business connected with emergency military preparations.

Gen. Corbin said that good progress was being made in recruiting for the two new artillery regiments, and that they will be fully organized and equipped by the first of May at the latest. All the recruiting officers have been specially instructed to exercise the greatest care in enlistments, and only about five per cent. of the men examined are being accepted as soldiers. Orders were given recently to open all the recruiting rendezvous, including that at Washington Barracks. It is settled that the two new artillery regiments will be located at Fort Slocum and at Fort Wadsworth. The selection of these posts was mainly due to the fact that they are the only ones where there are buildings sufficient to quarter the men. The probabilities are, however, that the Fifth Artillery, now stationed at Fort Wadsworth, will have to be transferred to other points along the coast, where new fortifications have been established, in order to make room for the additional artillerymen.

The field officers for the two new artillery regiments will be as follows:

Sixth Regiment—E. B. Williston, Colonel, commanding; F. G. Smith, Lieutenant Colonel; S. M. Mills, W. P. Vose, and E. K. Russell, Majors.

Seventh Regiment—William Sinclair, Colonel, commanding; J. G. Ramsey, Lieutenant Colonel; J. P. Story, G. G. Greenough, and F. C. Grugan, Majors.

The junior officers will be announced as soon as the examinations for promotions now in progress are completed.

Other changes in artillery regiments that will occur as a result of the legislation authorizing the two new regiments are as follows:

W. F. Randolph, Major in the Third to Lieutenant Colonel in the Third; Charles Morris, Captain in the Fifth, to Major in the Third; Tully McCrea, Major in the Fifth, to Lieutenant Colonel in the Fifth; J. W. McMurray, Captain in the First, to Major in the Fifth; J. B. Burbank, Captain in the Third, to Major in the Fifth; J. W. Dillenbach, Captain in the First, to Major in the Second.

AUXILIARY CRUISERS.

Plans for the Equipment of Merchant Vessels Discussed by Naval Officials.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A conference was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the office of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, to map out plans for arming and equipping merchant vessels as auxiliary cruisers. Mr. Roosevelt presided, and others present were Capt. Crowninshield of the Bureau of Navigation, Capt. O'Neil of the Bureau of Ordnance, Chief Hichborn of the Bureau of Construction, and Commander Bradford of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. This meeting had been preceded by a call from President Griscom of the International Navigation Company, which owns the four ships St. Louis, St. Paul, Paris, and New York.

The board meeting brought out a general discussion of what the various bureaus would be called upon to do in making these and other vessels ready as auxiliary cruisers. About 95 per cent. of this work would fall to the lot of the Bureau of Construction, which would have charge of installing magazines, gun mounts, and light protective armor for the guns and machinery on which the guns swing. This work, it is said, could be accomplished readily within two weeks, as all material except the guns are in hand. The Bureau of Ordnance could not supply all the guns required within that short time, although some seventy or more are now available. The supply would be adequate, however, for the most effective auxiliary cruisers, and the complete armament of the merchant ships could proceed as rapidly as possible thereafter.

On the question of manning the auxiliary fleet, the Navy Department feels that the most effective step would be to enlist in the United States Naval Service the present merchant crews of the several ships. These crews are thoroughly familiar with the vessels, and could handle them with far greater effect than green hands or blue jackets. The ships would be officered from the line of the regular navy. In the case of enlisting a merchant crew the pay and allowances would be about equivalent to the wages paid ordinary sailors, and the time of enlistment doubtless would be limited to short periods.

The proposed batteries for the auxiliary cruisers consist in the case of the steamships St. Louis and St. Paul of 8 six-inch guns, 4 six-pounders, and 4 machine guns; [illegible] Paris and New York 12 six-inch, 8 six-pounders, and 2 machine guns. It is designed to give vessels of the Carolina and Seneca type a main battery of [illegible] guns and from 6 to 8 rapid-fire guns. Those of the Vigilancia class are designed to have a main battery of 6 five-inch and 4 four-inch guns, 4 one-pounders, and 2 machine guns. The batteries of the auxiliary cruisers on the Pacific Coast, if these should be called into use, are substantially similar, six-inch guns being the largest ones designed for use in that service.

EVIDENCE OF A "WAR SCARE."

The Public Excluded from the Bureau of Navigation.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A railing was erected overnight in the Navigation Bureau of the Navy Department, thus separating the public, including newspaper men, from the officers at their desks. Probably this precaution was very necessary in view of the crowded conditions of the offices at this time.

It is recalled that this particular railing had a history in that it has always made its appearance in the same place on all occasions of a "war scare" during recent years, such as the Chilean affair, the Italian imbroglio, and like incidents, only to be taken down as soon as conditions had resumed their normal quiet.

MESSAGE FROM THE PEACE SOCIETY

Wants Prayers in Churches Sunday that God May Deliver Us from War.

BOSTON, March 10.—In view of the strained relations between the United States and Spain and the possibility of a rupture between them, the American Peace Society, through its General Secretary, Dr. Trueblood, has asked the press to make known its request "that prayers be offered in all the churches throughout the Nation on next Sabbath that the God of Peace may deliver the Nation from the dire calamity of war, with all its present and future disastrous consequences to the people."

Coal to be Rushed to Key West.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—Kirk, Woods & Co. of this city to-day closed a contract with Government officials for 250,000 tons of coal to be rushed to Key West.

"The orders we received from Government representatives were to rush the coal forward with all possible speed," said Mr. Kirk to-day. "They allow us a very short time for the delivery of the coal, and offer a large bonus if we deliver it before the time agreed upon.

"Special arrangements have been made by the Government with the railroads to have this coal rushed through to Key West as fast as it is loaded. The trains conveying the coal will carry no other merchandise, thus avoiding the delay of stopping at intermediate points to leave cars."

May Utilize Lake Whalebacks.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—It is reported the Government is considering a plan whereby the big fleet of whaleback vessels on the lakes may be turned into fighting machines in case of war. These vessels can be submerged so that only one foot of the upper works appears above water. It is suggested that, with the addition of a couple of turrets to the whaleback and a ram forward, such a vessel would be of great service.

There are thirty-five of the whaleback steamers on the lakes. They are owned by the American Steam Barge Company, with headquarters in Cleveland.

Heavy Rifles for Coast Defense.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Secretary Alger spent some time to-day in consultation with President Linderman, Vice President Davenport, and Mr. Meigs of the Bethlehem Iron Company. This corporation has a contract for supplying 100 heavy rifles for coast defense. Many of these have been delivered already and the Secretary's purpose in inviting the representatives of the company to meet him was to ascertain the extent of their resources in case of emergency and to induce them to press the work in their hands with all diligence. In both of these undertakings the Secretary was successful.

Machinists for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Commander Hawley left Washington this evening for the South, with Chief Engineer Webster and Surgeon Parsons, to enlist machinists for the navy. The board started directly for New Orleans. It has been informed that there are a number of good men to be had on the Gulf Coast, and Commander Hawley will open temporary recruiting offices in the Gulf cities as he goes along. Machinists are pretty well paid, as naval salaries go, the lowest grade receiving $40 a month, while chief machinists in charge of engine room watches are paid $70. In both cases there are allowances of rations, clothing, and other supplies that, taken in connection with the salary, make the place rather desirable.

The Underwriter Starts for Havana.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 10.—The tug Underwriter with the big derrick Chief, left port this morning to continue her voyage to Havana. She put in here for repairs several days ago.

NEW JERSEY CORPORATIONS.

A Thread Company with a Big Capital and a Dustless Roadbed Company.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—Articles of incorporation of the American Thread Company, with an authorized capital stock of $12,000,000, were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. One-half of the stock is to be preferred, with 6 per cent. cumulative dividends. The shares will be valued at $5 each. The incorporators are Peter Lowe, Charles N. King, and Ernest F. Charles, all of Jersey City.

Articles were also filed yesterday incorporating the Dustless Roadbed Company, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. This company is formed to develop patent rights and to secure dustless roadbeds for railroads, race tracks, &c. The incorporators are A. J. Cassatt, W. B. Henry, and O. J. Derousse of Philadelphia, and James H. Nichol and H. M. Snyder, Jr., of Camden.

Articles of incorporation were filed of the corporating the Dustless Roadbed Company, Pegamoid Leather, Textile, and Paper Company, with an authorized and paid-up capital stock of $1,000,000. The company is formed to manufacture paper, textile, and imitation leather goods. The incorporators and the number of shares of stock taken by each are Theodore A. Dodge, Boston, 2,500 shares; Arthur W. Pope, Boston, 2,500 shares; Edward H. Haskell, Boston, 1,000 shares; Thomas Russell, Montclair, N. J., 1,000 shares; William G. Pierce, New York, 1,000 shares; Gilbert L. Herbert, New York, 1,000 shares, and Henry L. Herbert of Garden City, N. Y., 1,000 shares.

GUARDIANS CONFESS A WRONG.

Aged Man and Wife Ill Treated a Child, Now Dead.

WESTFIELD, N. J., March 10.—There was a rather unusual scene in the Westfield Baptist Church Sunday morning, when an aged man and his wife made public confession that they had not treated a boy committed to their care as they should have.

The affair has been a matter of talk for a year back. Three years ago John Bacon, a fish dealer of Westfield, obtained an orphan boy named Robert Richardson from an institution. He was to bring the boy up, in consideration for his services. The boy was then twelve years old. A year ago the boy died in the Elizabeth General Hospital, and at the time charges were made, but not in court, that the boy's death was the result of ill treatment and neglect on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Bacon.

After a year of talk the Board of Deacons of the church decided to take up the case and investigate. The Rev. Mr. Francis, rector of the church, was present when Mr. and Mrs. Bacon were summoned, and he conducted the case. Under his questioning and talk Bacon and his wife acknowledged the truth of some of the stories which had been circulated, and on Sunday last made full confession. The Rev. Mr. Francis this afternoon said there would be no further action in the case so far as the church was concerned.

Farmer Murdered by a Tramp.

TAMAQUA, Penn., March 10.—Joseph Weaver, a farmer of Lizard, a village ten miles from here, was shot and killed today by an unknown tramp. Weaver found the man sleeping in his barn and ordered him to leave. The tramp fired two shots, one of which entered Weaver's heart. He died almost instantly. The tramp escaped, and a posse of farmers is searching for him.

SPAIN LOOKING TO FRANCE.

Negotiations to Obtain the Support of Her Russian Ally Also Much in Favor at Madrid.

AMBASSADOR CASTILLO HOME

Spaniards Try to Win Military Success in Cuba in Order to Prevent Armed Intervention by the United States.

MADRID, March 10.—Political and financial circles here now fully realize that Spain is facing a grave problem. In view of the attitude of the United States, it is understood the Spanish Government has completely changed its policy toward Cuba, and is now courting the co-operation of the Cuban Constitutional Party, urging the maintenance of the volunteers and the pushing of the campaign against the insurgents, thus giving the military policy predominance over diplomacy. This change is due to the fear that, if the Radical Autonomists insisted upon the disarmament of the volunteers or incited the Constitutionalists to disaffection, a conflict would supervene, "affording the United States an opportunity for armed intervention."

The presence in Madrid of the Spanish Ambassador to France, Señor Leon Castillo, has started rumors to the effect that Señor Gullon, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, is about to resign, and that he will be replaced by Señor Castillo. But this is denied in official circles, where it is said that the visit of Señor Castillo is connected with the Government's negotiations to obtain the support of France and Russia, which is favored by all parties, including the Carlists and Republicans, as there is a general feeling that in the event of war the racial and commercial interests of Great Britain will impel her to side with the United States.

It is understood that the first effect of the understanding with France will be that Spain will receive financial assistance in order to avert her national bankruptcy.

Señor Sagasta, the Premier, denies the rumors of Ministerial changes. He says: "The responsibilities of power under present conditions are certainly not agreeable, but all the Ministers regard it as a question of honor to remain at their posts."

Señor Leon Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France, will soon return to Paris.

COASTING STEAMERS FOR SPAIN.

Conditional Purchases Made of Five Vessels at Adriatic Ports.

BERLIN, March 10.—Señor Sandoval, the Spanish Military Agent in Germany, Austria, and Scandinavia, who returned here yesterday evening from a trip, has made three conditional purchases of coasting steamers at Fiume and two at Pola. He starts to-day for Stettin and Hamburg to inspect a number of vessels offered.

The United States so far has made no purchases from among her options in Germany.

PHILIPPINE REBEL SUCCESS.

A Report that the United States Fleet Has Left Hongkong for the Islands.

HONGKONG, March 10.—The British first-class cruiser Edgar has been ordered to Manila. It is believed this is due to further activity upon the part of the insurgents in the Philippine Islands.

LONDON, March 11.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says it is reported there that the Philippine rebels have captured Bolinao, near Manila.

According to the same correspondent the British cruiser Edgar will sail for Manila this (Friday) morning.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Singapore says it is reported from Hongkong that the American squadron has sailed for Manila.

MADRID, March 10.—The report of a rising at Bolinao, near Manila, Philippine Islands, is confirmed officially. A portion of the garrison has been besieged, but there has been none killed.

SPAIN MAY DEFAULT.

A Report that She Will Not Pay the April Coupon of Her Debt—The New French Bourse Law.

LONDON, March 10.—Spanish fours on the Stock Exchange to-day again showed weakness, being quoted at 56⅝, against 57½, the closing price of yesterday.

There was an all-around weakness in stocks owing to the Russian imperial ukase ordering the disbursement of 90,000,000 rubles as extraordinary expenditure for the construction of warships, and also owing to the proposed reform of the French stockbrokerage system.

The market closed flat on continued liquidation for London and Paris account, and on renewed rumors that Spain will not pay the April coupon of the national debt.

PARIS, March 10.—The new French Bourse law prohibits outside brokers from dealing in securities officially listed, increases the number of official brokers, who are divided in groups, dealing with different securities; reduces brokerage charges, and constitutes a Committee of Control for foreign securities.

SENOR POLO IN WASHINGTON.

To Meet Secretary Sherman and Judge Day To-day.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The new Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y Bernabé, arrived here early to-day, and was met at the station by Señor Du Bosc, the Spanish Chargé, and other Spanish officials, who gave him a cordial welcome and escorted him to the legation. Later Señor Du Bosc called at the State Department and arranged to present Señor Polo at 11:15 o'clock to-morrow morning.

At that time the Minister will be introduced to Secretary Sherman and Judge Day, but it is not yet settled whether his presentation to the President will follow at once, as the Cabinet will be in session at that time. Pending his meeting the officials here, the new Minister asked to be excused from discussing the present status of Spanish affairs.

GEN. LEE'S ALLEGED REPLY.

Said to Have Incensed Congosto by Calling Autonomy a Failure.

HAVANA, March 10.—It is said that Dr. José Congosto, the Secretary General, recently asked Consul General Lee what he thought about autonomy. Gen. Lee is reported as replying: "Autonomy might be all right if it brought peace, but now it seems a failure, as the state of war continues. Autonomy is not acceptable to the insurgents, the emigrants, or to any Spaniards or Cubans not in office."

This reply is said to have greatly incensed Dr. Congosto and Señor Amblard, and it is alleged they since have tried all means through Madrid to get Gen. Lee removed. Many of the Spaniards, however, say that Congosto got a true answer to his question, and has no reason for disliking Gen. Lee.

There is a good deal of comment also about propositions to the insurgents by the Radical wing of the Autonomist party. The Spaniards say the Autonomists' programme promises nothing but sorrow and war, while Gen. Gomez himself has offered $150,000,000 and a favorable commercial treaty with Spain if independence is granted. Moreover, they say that the Autonomists' programme to disarm the volunteers would mean independence if carried out, since the insurgents would not be disarmed.

For a Warship Named of Cuba.

HAVANA, [illegible].—Next Thursday there will be an [illegible] gathering at the palace, under the [illegible]ship of Gen. Blanco, to promote the purchase of a warship, to be called the Island of Cuba.

[illegible] CUBAN [illegible]

Louis Loiseaux, at Columbia University, Defends the Course of the Revolutionists.

SPANISH CRUELTY DENOUNCED

Present War the Result of Gross Oppression and Abuse—Blame Shifted on America to Shield Spain from Internal Disruption.

The Cuban question, from the point of view of an insurrectionist, was discussed at the weekly French lecture delivered at Schermerhorn Hall, in Columbia University, by Instructor Louis Loiseaux before about 250 alumni and students and their friends, and the frequent applause with which his remarks were greeted showed that he found many sympathisers in the audience. He fiercely attacked the Spanish policy of government and laid bare evidences of Spanish corruption, abuse, and villainy that made a profound impression.

Mr. Loiseaux began with the statement that if the American Revolution were justified, the Cuban insurrection is much more so, and in support related the history of Cuba during the last century, which he characterized as being fraught with oppression, abuse, and treachery toward the natives. The privileges and liberties granted the Cubans early in the century, he declared, had been cut off later, so as to enable the Spaniards to squeeze money out of the luckless inhabitants of the island.

He called the treaty made between Spain and Cuba at the end of the ten years' war a diplomatic cheat of the grossest kind, for it promised the Cubans suffrage, representation, and tariff reform on an equal basis with Puerto Rico, but immediately afterward the privileges enjoyed by the latter colony were abrogated, and Cuba got nothing. It was then Spain's main desire to get the money back that the war had cost, and the most dastardly means were employed to obtain it. Frauds were rampant; the people were taxed beyond endurance, and not a semblance of the reform promised was ever put into execution.

Venality of the Courts.

"Political liberty," he continued, "was a myth. Justice was simply unattainable, for the Cuban fears a tribunal worse than the devil, knowing as he does the venality of the courts. In the face of protestations, and peaceful protestations, too; in the face of the most urgent appeals for relief made by representative men of Cuba, many of whom even went to Spain to lay the matter before the Cortes, this state of affairs continued.

"Only one Minister (Maura) proposed a scheme of autonomy that was at all feasible, and he died before it came to an issue. His successor chopped out all the clauses favorable to Cuba, and left a mere worthless skeleton of meaningless phrases. Maura's proposition never could have been passed, but his successor's was, and, naturally, matters stood as before."

The lecturer then traced the history of the present war, and gave the results of the principal battles. He vehemently combatted the claim put forward that the insurgents were for the most part irresponsible bandits, and said he could name two pages full of representatives of leading families whose scions had embraced the cause of independence. He named nine or ten members of the Faculty of the University of Havana who are in the ranks of the revolutionists, and said that every profession—law, science, medicine, art—had contributed a large quota of the belligerents. The blacks about whom so much has been said comprised only one-fifth of the Cuban army, and they were by no means as black as they were painted.

"Spain has reproached the Cubans," he went on, "for conducting a guerrilla warfare. It little behooves Spain to condemn this method of fighting. They forget that during Napoleon's Peninsula campaign they did the same thing, and that of the 300,000 French troops that entered Spain only 60,000 returned, the rest nearly all slain from ambush or by treachery."

Spain's Unhappy Condition.

Mr. Loiseaux then told of the condition of Spain before the present war as he had found it while on a visit there. He spoke of the miserable state of industries, agriculture, and commerce, and declared that it were far better that Spain lose all her colonies and be thrown upon its own resources, for then it might awaken from its dreary lethargy and do something to maintain itself. Its land, he said, is fertile enough, but suffering from a lack of cultivation. Its people are too lazy and apathetic to shift for themselves, and naturally it now relies entirely upon its colonies.

"There would have been a revolution in Spain long ago," he said further, "especially as its condition at present is far worse than it was before the war broke out, but those in authority have been skillful enough to divert the people's anger. They blame it all upon the Americans. The insurgents, they tell the people, are fostered and nurtured by the Yankees, forgetting, of course, that there are active Cubans on American soil. Every soldier that comes home ruined in mind and body by disease contracted in Cuba blames the Americans for aiding the Cubans, and their brothers, fathers, uncles, cousins all cry: 'Death to the Americans.'"

In closing Mr. Loiseaux declared that autonomy in Cuba is a "gold brick." It shines on the outside, but when carefully investigated it is a failure. The representation accorded the Cubans is a farce, because it is entirely in the hands of the Spaniards. Elections are fraudulent, as usual, through the dishonest manipulations of Spanish officials.

Of annexation the speaker said it might prove a solution, but would be a political injustice unless positively demanded by the Cubans themselves. Absolute independence, he maintained, is the only true remedy, and as for the claim that the Cubans cannot govern themselves, he argued that they had never had the chance and would have to learn. Other countries had to learn. France, for instance, was a long time learning, but Cuba, if it had the opportunity, would acquit itself as honorably as any. He ended by saying:

"Any fair-minded man to whom the declarations of independence of France and the United States are not myths cannot help but be on the side of the republican idea of monarchial despotism, and in favor of liberty against oppression."

POSSIBLE ACTION ON CUBA.

Mr. Rubens's Views on Courses Open to President and Congress.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel of the Cuban Junta, said yesterday: "There are five ways in which Cuban independence may be recognized by the United States Government. The President may accept the credentials of the Cuban delegate, Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma; he may, with the consent of the Senate, make a treaty with the Cuban Republic; he may appoint a United States Minister to Cuba, the Senate confirming the appointment, or the House may incorporate in the appropriation bill a sum for the salary of a United States Minister to Cuba, or Congress as a body may directly recognize Cuban independence, and that is, perhaps, the most likely way. One thing is certain in the event of a declaration of war, the independence of Cuba will simultaneously be recognized. Recognition by the United States will mean recognition by England and nearly all of the European powers.

"This country has a case that must be ac[illegible] independence, and [illegible] demands that she shall use her [illegible] to stop the cruel system of extermination practiced by Spain.

"If Cuba becomes free she may some time ask to be admitted into the Union, but annexation is not a part of the present programme of either the Cuban or the American Government. Its consideration at this time would complicate matters, particularly in its bearing on the European relations of this Government."

There was a report at the Junta yesterday that President McKinley would on Monday next send to Congress a message on the Cuban situation. It was said to come from good authority in Washington.

THE FERN READY TO SAIL.

She Will Leave Key West for Matanzas To-day.

KEY WEST, March 10.—The dispatch steamer Fern has coaled and taken on the provisions for the suffering Cubans which were brought here from New York for transshipment. She is scheduled to sail for Matanzas to-day.

The Fern brought the Maine's silverware and sixty rifles recovered from the wreck. Mr. Bissell, stenographer of the court of inquiry, was also on board. Both the official stenographers have now left the court, and it has only a temporary clerk. This leads many here to think that its work is practically done, and that it will return to Key West by or before Saturday.

NO DETENTION OF SUPPLIES.

Entry of Provisions for the Reconcentrados to be Facilitated.

HAVANA, March 10.—In a letter to the United States Consul General, Dr. Congosto, the Secretary General of Cuba, assures General Lee that there will be no more delay in the passage of relief supplies through the Custom House. On account of the discovery of jewelry in such supplies, the authorities detained many consignments and some perishable provisions were spoiled.

Louis Klopsch, proprietor of The Christian Herald, of New York, and one of the three commissioners appointed by President McKinley to supervise the collection of a fund for the relief of the reconcentrados, who arrived here yesterday, has explained that, so far as he knows, there was no intention to smuggle. He believes the jewelry was sent from interior parts of the United States as presents, and the quality and quantity discovered seems to prove this assumption to be correct.

Dr. Congosto explains that in future there will be no detention beyond the time necessary to pass the supplies through the Custom House.

CONSERVATIVES TO VOTE IN CUBA.

The Central Committee Agrees to Take Part in the Elections.

HAVANA, March 10.—The Central Committee of the Conservative Party, after a debate which lasted until 3 o'clock this morning, has agreed to take part in the forthcoming elections. The attitude of the Conservatives, however, does not mean that they accept the autonomous form of government, or that they will contribute to its establishment.

The Conservatives will only accept the positions to which they may be elected, so as to watch the proceedings of the Autonomists, defend their interests, and "enable them to protest in Parliament against the new régime, against the calumnies circulated by the Madrid press, and against their arbitrary exclusion from popular representation in the City Councils and Provincial Assemblies, &c.," although the Conservatives claim to represent 80 per cent. of the wealth of the island and assert that they are paying 70 per cent. of all the taxes.

CONSULS' LIFE IN CUBA HARD.

None Has Resigned and One Has Applied for Sick Leave.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—It is realized at the State Department that the lot of the American Consuls in Cuba is a very hard one; it has been difficult for many months, and is no better now. Still, the department is gratified at the manner in which these officers have discharged their duties and remained at their posts.

So far as can be learned at the State Department, none of them has resigned, and stories to the contrary probably found their origin in the fact that one Consul, whose health had broken down, has applied for a leave of absence, which will be granted to him.

Bread Riot in Spain.

MADRID, March 10.—There has been a bread riot at the village of Pobalderra del Valle, in the Province of Zamora. The gendarmes intervened and three of the latter and two rioters were wounded before the disturbance was suppressed.

Blanco on the Situation in Cuba.

MADRID, March 10.—At yesterday's meeting of the Spanish Cabinet Señor Moret, the Minister for the Colonies, read a dispatch from Capt. Gen. Blanco saying that the situation in Cuba had improved.

"BAL ET FETE CHAMPETRE."

Picturesque Entertainment in Carnegie Hall in Aid of the Montefiore Country Sanitarium.

The annual "Bal et Fete Champetre" of the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home for Consumptives, which took place last night in Carnegie Hall, was one of the most artistically successful affairs of the kind yet given by the league. The beneficiary was the Montefiore Home Country Sanitarium at Bedford Station, N. Y., and it was estimated that at least $10,000 was raised by the entertainment yesterday.

The stage and parquet were boarded over, and Schwab's orchestra, placed at the north end of the floor in the evening, furnished the music. Tasteful decorations were used about the hall. The ball itself was preceded in the afternoon by a visit from children of the city's orphan asylums, who were feted and treated to a Punch and Judy show. There were candy, chocolate, flowers, lemonade, champagne, and bric-à-brac booths, presided over by young women, and a fortune teller's establishment, at which Miss Benedict, Miss Fox, and Miss Jacobs held sway.

Dancing by the guests did not begin till very late, and was preceded by an entertainment by children, which was the "Dance of the Marionettes," arranged by Adolph Newberger. It showed a number of little girls, who imitated mechanical toys with striking effects, all of them being produced, when wanted, from booths, where they were concealed behind curtains. Then little Genevieve Pratt appeared as a "Scotch lassie," and danced the Highland fling to thunders of applause. One dancer—Dora Marks, a child of six or seven years—turned handsprings in the midst of her dances. Leon Marks played the violin, and other adult artists appeared.

All the boxes were taken, those in the first tier having sold for $150 each and those in the tier above for $75. Mrs. R. Sonneschein, the editor of The American Jewess, occupied one box, with Mrs. Joseph Keppler, Miss Olga Keppler, the Countess de Montague, and Miss Krombach as her guests. Other boxholders were Richard Croker, Lemuel E. Quigg, Isidor Wormser, Jacob H. Schiff, Solomon Loeb, Samuel Untermyer, and V. Henry Rothschild.

B. J. Ludwig was Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mortimer Heyman headed the Floor Committee, while Lucien L. Bonheur, President of the league, had the entire affair in charge.

Don't boggle

Boggle—To hesitate, as from doubt or difficulty; to hold back, etc. (Standard Dictionary.)

Boggling doesn't pay, in the matter of Pearline. Don't do your washing in a harder way that costs more, when Pearline has an easier way that's more economical. The longer you do without Pearline, the more loss to you. You can't have any good reason for not using it. If you think you have, let some woman talk to you who knows all about Pearline.

Millions use Pearline

[illegible]

Edward Atkinson and Samuel Gompers Discuss Them Before the Nineteenth Century Club.

IMPORTANCE OF THE PROBLEM

Mr. Atkinson Says Society Has Recognized the Claim in Part by Giving Paupers Living-Wages Almshouses—Mr. Gompers's Retort.

Edward Atkinson, the economist, and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, met in debate last night before the Nineteenth Century Club at Sherry's. There was a large and fashionable audience. The President of the club, John A. Taylor, presided. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, John Graham Brooks, Brander Matthews, Horace E. Deming, George Gunton, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Van Dusen, Alfred R. Conkling, John Lloyd Thomas, and Dr. and Mrs. E. R. L. Gould.

The discussion lasted nearly three hours. The subject was: "Ought Public Bodies to Recognise the Doctrine of the Living Wage?" Mr. Atkinson had the opening and closing speeches. He began by saying that he had tried in vain to get Mr. Gompers to say what, in terms of money, he considered the "living wage." As this could not be had, the debate would have to be along abstract lines. He said in part:

"Mr. Gompers defines a minimum wage as 'a wage which, when expended in the most economical manner, shall be sufficient to maintain an average-sized family in a manner consistent with whatever the contemporary local civilization recognizes as indispensable to physical and mental health, or as required by the rational self-respect of human beings.' He also says that the community owes this to every person de jure, and is bound to provide for the head of every ordinary family subsistence at that minimum standard.

Risk the Function of Capital.

"Capital takes its chances, and that is its true function. The greatest destroyer of capital is the pestilent inventor, who is always at work devising some better and less costly way of doing every kind of work under the sun. The only remedy or defense of the workman against the progress of science and invention is to cultivate versatility so as to render himself capable of earning better wages in operating improved machinery than he ever earned on the less perfect of old time. Such is, in fact, the rule.

"In one way the community has admitted this claim. All paupers are entitled to a 'living wage,' and they get it. [Laughter, in which Mr. Gompers joined.]

"We number at the present time about 5 per cent. of the population of the globe. We consume more than one-third of the commercial product of iron and copper of the world. This is the surest indication of our relative productive energy. Our National taxes are less than half those of Great Britain and Germany, and less than a third those of France. Had we a standing army in ratio to any population corresponding to those of France and Germany it would number nearly 900,000 men. That is about the number occupied in our railway service. At $225 a head the measure of our product will be $16,650,000,000, an incomprehensible sum.

"Put to yourselves the question, what would be your condition of mind if every one of you were forced to provide yourselves with shelter, food, and clothing at what that $225 a year will buy? I think your mental condition would be that of unrest. I think you would organize trades unions, Knights of Labor, and federations in order to work out the problem of improving your conditions by co-operation and mutual support.

A Peep into the Future.

"I foresee the not very distant day when a good subsistence, coupled with adequate shelter, will so surely be within the grasp of every man who keeps the control of his personal liberty that it will not pay to be rich or to spend the time which might constitute leisure and enjoyment in the urgent effort to attain and to maintain the great fortunes of the present day.

"A little over 100 years ago Immanuel Kant predicted eternal peace. He based this prophecy on the dominion of commerce. With equal certainty one may now predict industrial peace on the logic of passing events and the sure but slow development of a true science of humanity." [Long applause.]

Government Enactment Not Favored.

Mr. Gompers, in reply, spoke in part, as follows:

"At the suggestion of Mr. Atkinson, I have agreed that the question to be discussed by us ought not be limited to whether public bodies should recognize the principle of the 'living wage,' but, that its importance requires consideration at our hands as a broad, comprehensive rule of life, whether the workers are employed by public bodies or private employers. I trust no one misapprehends my position so far as to believe that I favor a government enactment of a 'living wage' for wage earners in private employ, for, as a matter of fact, I recognize the danger of such a proposition. The minimum would become a maximum from which we would soon find the necessity to depart.

"Mr. Atkinson complains that I have refused to reduce my general definition to terms of money. As well might one be asked to reduce the principles of law into decimals. He knows, or should know, as well as any of us, that what in 'terms of money' or the purchasing power of money constitutes a 'living wage' to-day may be denounced as a starvation wage in a decade.

Not Enough Room for All Paupers.

"'All paupers are entitled to a living wage, and they get it,' says Mr. Atkinson, 'in the poorhouse.' Yet there are not to-day sufficient pauper establishments in the country to shelter one-tenth of its paupers. The country roads are thronged with them; the purlieus of your great cities are crowded with them. Had these received or could receive employment and a fair proportion of the results of their toil, they would be self-supporting, wealth creators, instead of a burdensome menace to society.

"I insist that a living, a 'minimum wage—a wage which, when expended in the most economical manner, shall be sufficient to maintain an average-sized family in a manner consistent with whatever the contemporary local civilization recognizes as indispensable to physical and mental health, or as required by the rational self-respect of human beings,' should be the first consideration in production and distribution. Upon its recognition and observance depends the welfare of society in our day and the progress and civilization of the future." [Applause.]

Before Mr. Atkinson replied, Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University spoke on the subject from the point of view of the teacher.

Mr. Atkinson said, in his closing speech, that when the factories were started in New England $150 a year for twelve and a half hours' work every day was sufficient to attract the farmers' daughters. They now get more than $300 in excess of those wages. He repeated that wages are better now than formerly in every branch of industry.

ELEVATED BONDS SEIZED.

It became known last night that $1,100,000 worth of stocks and bonds of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company had been seized by the Sheriffs of New York and Kings Counties. Sheriff Dunn seized $800,000 worth and Sheriff Creamer $300,000 worth. These securities were on deposit in various New York and Brooklyn trust companies, and were taken upon executions obtained by certain creditors.

Sheriff Creamer, when seen last night, acknowledged that he had seized $300,000 worth of the bonds, and would sell them at public auction at Kerrigan's auction rooms, 9 Willoughby Street, next Wednesday.

The receiver of the railroad company is its President, Frederick Uhlmann. His appointment as receiver was opposed by certain of the company's creditors and stockholders, and it is presumed that these men ascertained the securities mentioned had not yet been secured by the receiver and quietly secured the writs of attachment.

Beckwith to Pitch for Duluth.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 10.—Manager Sullivan to-day engaged Warren Beckwith, son-in-law of Robert T. Lincoln, to pitch for the Dubuque team of the Western Association.

ECONOMY MADE EASY.

When you have an invention which saves time, labor, and money, and when, in addition, the raw material used in connection with it is steadily declining in price, you certainly have economy made easy. This is now the case with appliances for heating and cooking by gas. They are so perfected in manufacture, and can be so skillfully managed that their demonstrated economy over coal stoves and ranges is 50 per cent. But, besides that, we must reckon in the fact that the price of gas is fixed by law, and that it is going down 5 cents every year. This year it stands at $1.15, next year it will be $1.10, and so on, so that in a couple of years more it will touch the dollar mark. This is an assured saving of more than 10 per cent. on gas bills. In what other branch of household expenditure is there such a gratifying certainty of reduced outlay?

The Spring Overcoats we make to order at $18 are double value. Sample garments for inspection.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY AND NINTH ST.

CRAZY MAN AT THE ASTORIA.

He Imprisons Assistant Manager Thomas and Tries to Extort Money with a Revolver.

A well-dressed man, about fifty years old, registered at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday afternoon as Frank Woolston. He was assigned to a room on the seventh floor. About 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon he sent word down to the office that he wanted to see Manager Boldt at once.

Manager Boldt, being busy, sent Assistant Manager Thomas, who on entering the man's room was locked in. The man then took a revolver from his pocket and pointing to a table on which writing material was arranged ordered him to sit down there. Manager Thomas sat down, and the man in a loud voice explained that he was being hounded by the police and what he wanted was a letter guaranteeing him protection and money with which to leave town.

Mr. Thomas saw that the man was demented and reasoned with him for half an hour, at the end of which he was allowed to leave the room on the plea that Manager Boldt was the man to write the note. The police of the Thirtieth Street Station were quickly notified. Policeman Hauck and Thomas went to the hotel in citizens' dress. They decided to arrest the man quietly, but when they entered the room he made such a quick motion to draw his revolver that they jumped on him without delay.

After a struggle the man was overpowered and the loaded revolver taken from him. He was taken to the police station in a cab, where he gave the name of Frank Woolston, and said he lived at 7 Third Avenue. Nothing could be learned from him, and he was taken to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital.

For the past five weeks Woolston lived in a hall bedroom on the third floor of the house at 7 Third Avenue. Three weeks ago Mrs. Humpfner, the lessee, sublet that floor to a family of the name of Hauswald and transferred Woolston to them as a lodger. Both Mrs. Humpfner and Mrs. Hauswald said that Woolston was a very orderly and quiet man, who kept much of the time to himself. His baggage had come from Hoboken, and they were told that he had rich relatives somewhere in New Jersey. He had been either a railroad or express employe, but, although he was out of work, he seemed to have plenty of money.

NEGRO KILLS HIS WHITE WIFE.

Choked Her, and After Announcing His Crime Fled.

Kate A. Pullison, twenty-four years old, a white woman, was choked to death by her negro husband, Lewis Pullison, in their home on the second floor of the tenement at 327 West Thirty-ninth Street at 7 o'clock last night. The murderer escaped.

The couple had lived for the past five months in the two front rooms on the floor mentioned, renting them from a Mrs. Lee, a colored woman who lived in the rear rooms. The woman was employed as a waitress in Bayer's restaurant, at 57 West Twenty-first Street. The man had done no work recently, and was continually demanding money of his wife. The woman reached home at 6:30 yesterday afternoon, and visited Mrs. Lee in the rear rooms.

About fifteen minutes later Pullison appeared and told his wife he wished to see her in the front room. She followed him in and the door was closed. At 7 o'clock Pullison appeared at Mrs. Lee's room and told her he wished to speak with her a moment at the street door. She accompanied him there, where he turned and said excitedly: "Well, I've done it. I've murdered Katie. Here, take the keys. I'm going to give myself up."

He then handed her his room keys and ran away. The Pullison woman was found lying on the bed dead. There were no signs of a struggle. According to Mrs. Lee not more than fifteen minutes elapsed from the time the couple went into the room until Pullison came out to announce his wife's death. The body was removed to the Morgue.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mme. Nordica has made arrangements to sing in Chicago with the Symphony Orchestra during the latter part of this month, returning to New York in time to sail for Europe on April 2.

George W. Lederer has engaged Julius Steger, now with Augustin Daly, for the Casino's coming fifth annual review. Mr. Steger is also to appear in London in September under Mr. Lederer's direction.

A burlesque of Charmion's disrobing act by Josie Sadler and Alexander Clark will be one of the interpolations in E. E. Rice's new production of "Monte Carlo" at the Herald Square Theatre Monday week.

Mlle. Charmion's engagement at Koster & Bial's has been extended to the roof garden season. Early in August she is to open at the Winter Garden in Berlin, and after her engagement there she will make a tour of the large European halls.

Brady & Zeigfeld will give a professional matinée of "Way Down East" at the Manhattan Theatre next Thursday afternoon, to accommodate the great number of theatrical people who have made the request. The boxes will be reserved for the leading stars now playing in town.

Manager Conried has somewhat altered his programme for the last appearance this week of Mme. Kopacsy. To-night, as arranged, she will sing in "The Golden Era," but, instead of singing in "The Red Wallet," in to-morrow's matinée and evening, she will be heard in "The Bat." This change was made at the request of the Hungarian colony, the members of which have purchased half of the lower part of the house.

The committee appointed at the recent meeting of the theatrical managers, consisting of J. Austin Fynes and Leo Teller, to appear before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly and argue against the legislation now pending in Albany to restrain theatres from selling standing room admissions, made a fruitless appeal before that committee on Wednesday. The bill was passed by the Assembly and reported favorably to the Senate. On Monday next another meeting will be held and another committee will appear in Albany and endeavor to have the bill killed.

Crane at the Empire Theatre.

Charles Frohman has arranged with Joseph Brooks, manager of W. H. Crane, to have Crane appear at the Empire Theatre for a short supplementary season at the close of the Empire stock company's season in "The Conquerors," beginning April 25. The contract with Mr. Brooks was made yesterday, and by its terms Mr. Crane is to appear in an entirely new [illegible] of Ludovic Halévy, by Messrs. C. H. Meltzer and A. E. Lancaster, entitled "His Honor the Mayor." This will be the first time in the history of the Empire Theatre that an attraction not under the management of Charles Frohman has played an engagement at the Empire, since the theatre was opened five years ago. Mr. Crane will be supported by his present company, and a number of special engagements will be made. [illegible] May Robson of the Empire company [illegible] appear in Mr. Crane's company.

[illegible] Votes Non-Concurrence in [illegible] Senate Amendments to the Indian Appropriation Bill.

FREE-HOMES CLAUSE REJECTED

Republican Leaders Generally Oppose It—Mr. Johnson of North Dakota Accuses Secretary Bliss of Plagiarism.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—After a debate in the House which lasted more than five hours, the Senate amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill providing for the free entry of ceded Indian lands was non-concurred in to-day by a vote of 99 to 136.

The friends of the free-homes clause made a gallant struggle, but they met the opposition of some of the prominent leaders on the Republican side—Messrs. Dingley, Grosvenor, Dalzell, and Payne—and they were weakened by the fact that many of the friends of the proposition were alienated by the belief that, as drawn, the amendment would work injury to the agricultural colleges of the country.

The Senate amendment for the ratification of the Seminole treaty also was non-concurred in after the substitute proposition offered by the conferees to ratify the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache treaty had fallen under a point of order. The action of the House to-day sends the bill back to conference with non-concurrence on all the Senate amendments.

The debate was spirited on both sides. Mr. Johnson (Rep., N. D.,) created something of a sensation by charging that Secretary Bliss, in his opposition to the free-homes clause, not only procured his argument, but actually plagiarized his language from the message of James Buchanan vetoing the Homestead bill before the war. He followed this statement with an attack upon Secretary Bliss, asserting that his interests, sympathies, and horizon were bounded by the Alleghany Mountains, and that as a matter of fact he had never been west of Buffalo.

Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, announced that he would vote for the Senate amendment, because he stood committed to it by the Chicago platform. As an original proposition he admitted he was against giving free homes to the people. He rated nothing more important than that the people should have homes, but they should have them by their industry and frugality. But every man who accomplished a nomination on a platform, he believed, bound himself to redeem its every promise, the smallest as well as the greatest, and so he should vote to-day to redeem a pledge in the Chicago platform.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) announced his opposition to the amendment. He thought that a free-homes bill should have strength enough to come into the house and stand or fall alone on its merits.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) also opposed the amendment. He denied the right of Congress to tax the farmers of Pennsylvania to give free farms to the farmers of Oklahoma, North and South Dakota, and Minnesota.

Mr. Grow, (Rep., Penn.,) whose name is associated with the original homestead law, warmly supported the amendment.

M. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) closed the debate with a brief speech in opposition to the amendment. He called attention to the fact that all treaties ceding Indian lands had been ratified by Congress with the understanding that the purchase money paid by settlers should be used to reimburse the United States. Never had a proposition been made to purchase Indian lands for the purpose of donating them to free homes.

CONSULAR SERVICE REFORM.

The Adams Bill for a Commission on Reorganization to be Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania providing for the creation of a commission for the reorganization of the Consular Service.

The commission, by the terms of the bill, is to be appointed by the President, and is to consist of two members of the Senate, three members of the House, and one officer of the State Department. The commission is to assist the President in the reorganization of the Consular Service. The reorganization is to be effected within two years from the date of the passage of the bill, and is to cover all offices of the service. In a general way the bill lays down the lines upon which the reorganization shall be made. All commercial agents are to transformed into Consuls of the second class. In the reorganized service Consuls shall all be citizens of the United States, and shall be classified as follows: Consuls General of the first class, salary, $6,000; Consuls General, second class, $5,000; Consuls of the first class, $4,000; Consuls of the second class, $2,500; Vice Consuls of the first class, $1,800; Vice Consuls of the second class, $1,500; Vice Consuls of the third class, $1,200, and twenty-five Consular clerks with salaries not exceeding $1,200, to be eligible for promotion. It provides that all fees, official and unofficial, shall go into the Treasury, and the sole compensation for Consular officers shall be their salaries.

The bill limits the age of admission to the service to persons from twenty-one to fifty years of age. It provides for the examination of two-thirds of the present incumbents of Consular offices within three years of the passage of the act, and provides for the creation of a Board of Examiners, consisting of five members, who are to be the Civil Service Commissioners, and two officials of the State Department.

Those having the requisite age may be readmitted to the same grade of the service they held, on passing the prescribed examination or such lower grade as they may qualify for. The bill provides that in the procedure for promotion no grade shall be overstepped, and candidates who successfully pass the examination for admission to the service shall become eligible for appointment to the lowest grade of the service, according to the standing of their examination.

Mr. Adams, the author of the bill, is a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and was Minister to Brazil during the Harrison Administration. He has given the subject of Consular reorganization much consideration, and has conferred frequently with officers of the State Department. The bill was first considered and favorably reported to the full committee by a sub-committee.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

Action of Senate in Respect to South Dakota, Arizona, and Oklahoma Cases.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate to-day in executive session rejected the nomination of Henry S. Williams to be Postmaster at Aberdeen, S. D.

Williams was opposed by the friends of Senator Pettigrew on the ground that in a newspaper of which he was the owner he had made a personal attack upon the Senator and had refused either to explain or retract. Senator Kyle supported the nomination, saying that Mr. Williams's partner was responsible for the newspaper attack. Senator Gear also made a brief speech in Mr. Williams's support.

Senator Cannon read the newspaper attack upon Senator Pettigrew, and the latter stated that he would not ask the Senate to reject the nomination if he did not feel that the attack was such that if it had been made upon any other Senator, whatever his personal relations to him, he would feel impelled to sustain him. A number of speeches were made, all against confirmation, some of the speakers being Senators Davis, Teller, Allison, and Cannon. The vote in opposition to confirmation was almost unanimous.

Other nominations were taken up, including some of those of non-residents who were opposed on the ground that their appointments violated the home rule principle. There was a roll call upon the nomination of Charles D. Keyes of Texas, to be agent at the Fort Apache reservation in Arizona, which resulted in a vote of 17 for to 25 against. The result of this vote developed the want of a quorum, and the roll was called to secure the necessary number. Upon appearing, a viva voce vote was taken, which also resulted against Keyes. In the same way J. J. Power of Pennsyl[illegible] a motion was entered to reconsider the votes of rejection. This motion was pending when the Senate adjourned. There are several other non-resident nominations. It was intimated after the adjournment that there might be an effort to have them withdrawn.

SENATE'S OPEN SESSION.

Lasted Only an Hour, and Resulted in Nothing of Importance.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—No business of real importance was transacted by the Senate in open session to-day. The session lasted only an hour, and the time was consumed largely in disposing of routine morning business.

A few bills of minor importance were passed, including a bill granting to the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company a right of way through the naval station at New London, Conn.; a bill changing the name of the United States port of collection at Niagara Falls from Port Suspension Bridge to Port Niagara Falls; bill extending for three years the time for the construction of the line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company through the Indian Territory; bill to authorize John R. Williams, First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, to accept the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor from the President of the French Republic.

When consideration of bills on the general calendar was begun the first to come up was a measure authorizing the President to take such steps as he may deem necessary to obtain an indemnity from the Spanish Government for injuries done to two Americans, August Bolter and Gustave Richelieu, by unlawful arrest and imprisonment. The reading of the bill created a stir in the Chamber. It was reported in the extraordinary session by Mr. Lodge from the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, objected to its consideration to-day, and it went over.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale of Boston delivered the invocation at the opening of the Senate to-day. Subsequently he enjoyed the unusual honor of an informal reception on the floor of the Senate.

At 3:05 o'clock the Senate adjourned until Monday.

FOR GEN. MILES'S PROMOTION.

Bill Supported by Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day decided to recommend the passage of the bill authorizing the revival of the grade of Lieutenant General of the army.

The bill authorizes the President to nominate an officer to this grade. The bill is in the interest of Gen. Miles.

Hawaiian Annexation Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In the executive session of the Senate to-day Mr. Davis made an effort to have the Hawaiian treaty considered, but Senator Bacon, who had been expected to speak, asked for further time. He said his thought recently had been directed in entirely different channels, and he felt he was entitled to some days for preparation. No other Senator desiring to speak, Senator Davis consented that the matter should be postponed until next week.

EXPORTS OF OUR PRODUCTS.

Figures Show an Increase of $63,842,000 in Eight Months.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The monthly statement of the exports of domestic products of the United States issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows the exports of five leading articles during February, 1898, as follows:

Breadstuffs, $21,898,172; increase, as compared with February, 1897, nearly $7,000,000; cotton, $21,753,274; increase about $4,500,000; mineral oils, $2,998,714; decrease about $1,500,000; cattle and hogs, $3,102,147; increase about $400,000; provisions, $11,881,784; increase about $2,161,000.

For the last eight months the increase over the exports for the same period last year was about $63,842,000.

CEREAL CROP REPORTS.

Proportion of Last Year's Crops Still in Farmers' Hands.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The consolidated returns of the different crop-reporting agencies of the Department of Agriculture, made up to March 1, show the wheat reserves in farmers' hands on that date to have been the equivalent of 22.9 per cent. of last year's crop, or about 121,000,000 bushels. This is 33,000,000 bushels in excess of the farm reserve reported one year ago, but the result of the special wheat investigation made by the department last Fall would indicate that the crop of 1896 was larger than the department had reason to believe at the time.

The corn in farmers' hands is estimated at 783,000,000 bushels, or 41.1 per cent. of last year's crop, as against 1,164,000,000 bushels, or 51 per cent., on hand on March 1, 1897, and 1,072,000,000 bushels, or 49.8 per cent., on March 1, 1896. The proportion of the total crop merchantable is estimated at 86.8 per cent

Of oats there are reported to be about 272,000,000 bushels, or 38.9 per cent., still in farmers' hands, as compared with 313,000,000 bushels, or 44.2 per cent., on March 1, 1897.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

United States District Judges—EDWARD R. MEEK, for the Northern District of Texas; EDMUND WADDILL, Jr., for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Marshal, for the District of South Carolina—LAWSON D. MELTON.

Secretary of Legation at Santiago, Chile—HENRY J. LENDERINK of Iowa.

War.—Lieutenant Colonels, to be Colonels—EDWARD B. WILLISTON, Third Artillery; WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Fifth Artillery.

Majors, to be Lieutenant Colonels—WALLACE F. RANDOLPH, Third Artillery; TULLY McCREA, Fifth Artillery; FRANK G. SMITH, Second Artillery; JOSEPH G. RAMSAY, Fifth Artillery.

First Lieut. MOSES G. ZALINSKI, Second Artillery, to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Navy.—Passed Assistant Engineer ROBERT S. GRIFFIN, to be Chief Engineer; Assistant Engineer GEORGE W. LAWS, to be Passed Assistant Engineer; Assistant Engineer ARMIN HARTRATH, to be Passed Assistant Engineer.

The Government Raises Wages.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn to-day made an order restoring the wages of the employes in the United States arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., to the rates existing Dec. 31, 1897. The reductions made in these wages caused a great commotion in labor circles, it being represented that the cut had a most depressing effect upon the entire labor market of the West. The Illinois Congressional Representatives intervened in the men's behalf, and Capt. Blunt, the ordnance officer in charge of the arsenal, came to Washington for consultation under order of the Secretary of War. This consultation resulted in the restoration of the wages.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of W. J. Calhoun of Illinois to be Inter-State Commerce Commissioner.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has decided to report adversely upon all proposed amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill providing for river and harbor improvements which do not provide for improvements under the continued contract system, and for which estimates have not been made.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has authorized Senator Quay to report as a separate bill the amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill proposed by Senator Penrose in aid of the Industrial Exposition proposed to be held in Philadelphia in 1899. The bill appropriates $300,000 for a Government exhibit and provides for the admission of foreign articles free of customs duties.

House Committee on Elections No. 3 has agreed by a strict party vote to make a report in favor of seating ex-Representative Josiah Patterson, who contested the seat of Mr. Carmack, from the Tenth Tennessee District. Mr. Patterson, who represented the district in the last Congress as a Democrat, ran against Mr. Carmack, the Democratic candidate, as a gold Democrat. He also was indorsed by the Republicans.

[illegible] Ounces of Water [illegible] in the Circuit to the Grand Central Station, and Is Sponged Out.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Post Office Department to-day was informed of the temporary cessation of use of the pneumatic tube service between the General Post Office and the Grand Central Station in New York. Speaking of the matter, Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger, under whose supervision the operation of the system comes, said:

"The dispatch company notified the department that the sending of mail through the tube between the central office and the Grand Central Station was stopped about 12 o'clock to-day for the reason that about thirty letters contained in one of the carriers became discolored from moisture, resulting from condensation occasioned by the change in the weather. The Postmaster directed that the transmission of mail be stopped, and he notified the company, which immediately sponged out the tube, and discovered that not exceeding two ounces of water had collected in a circuit of three and a half miles. The empty carriers were kept running without intermission, and the service was resumed under orders from the department. The trouble can easily be corrected in the future, and the injury to the mail was so slight that it is deemed unworthy of notice.

The Tubular Dispatch Company has offered a reward of $500 for information that will lead to the conviction of any person willfully destroying or injuring any of its tubes or interfering in any way with the operation of its system of mail delivery in this city.

POST OFFICE WORK ON SUNDAY.

First Assistant Postmaster General Answers an Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The following letter in regard to Sunday work at Post Offices has been sent to a citizen of Philadelphia by First Assistant Postmaster General Heath:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your inquiry of recent date in reference to employment on the Lord's Day in Post Offices in handling the mail, and on railroads in transporting the mails. You also inquire as to what ruling exists at the present time relative to Sunday work in the postal service.

"Replying to your letter, I have to advise you that this department has made no rule or regulation on this subject which did not exist during the past two Administrations. Then the ruling was, so far as I am advised, and now is, to the effect that each case must be considered by itself. No general rule can be adopted to be made to apply to all Post Offices without regard to surrounding conditions. There are cases where it would prove very inconvenient to the proper conduct of the business of the postal service to deprive it of any Sunday labor in Post Offices or to discontinue Sunday mail service on the railroads.

"So far as it is possible for me to do so, I favor the closing of Post Offices on Sunday when it is shown that the public convenience does not require them to be kept open on that day. When it is necessary to open an office on Sunday at other than the large cities the Postmaster is instructed not to open the office during the time of public worship and that he need keep it open for one hour only during the entire day."

ADVERSE CIVIL SERVICE REPORT.

Sub-Committee of the House Decides Against the Evans Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The sub-committee of the House Committee on Civil Service Reform to-day decided by a unanimous vote to report adversely the Evans bill, taking a large number of places out of the classified service. The report will be made to the full committee to-morrow. The action has been generally expected, and it is probable that some of the leaders of the anti-civil service forces will now confer as to the advisability of taking action to bring the matter directly before the House.

Venezuelan Boundary Cases.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—It has been arranged that the cases prepared by counsel in the Venezuelan boundary arbitration shall be exchanged in this city the 16th of the present month. The exchange will take place between Sir Julian Pauncefote and Señor Andrade, and four months later the counter-cases will be exchanged.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed for New York offices as follows: Argyle, Charles A. Rouse; Centerville Station, Monroe Kniffin; Mooers, Isaac L. Rock; Samsonville, James H. Kelder; Vienna, Earl Kinne.

TELEPHONE RATES UPHELD.

Representatives of the Companies Oppose the Brush Bill—The Rates in New York.

ALBANY, March 10.—Representatives of the telephone companies of the State appeared before the Senate Finance Committee to-day in opposition to the Brush bill to reduce telephone rates. They declared that the present rates were none too high and that the companies were making only a fair income on the capital invested. Senator Higgins, Chairman of the committee, said that, while he sympathized with Senator Brush's efforts to secure a reduction in telephone rates, he considered the bill imperfect in that it provided no remedy in case the proposed State Telephone Commission should fix rates too low to insure profit to the companies.

The New York Telephone Company was represented by U. N. Bethell, its General Manager, who spoke in opposition to the bill. Mr. Bethell criticised the bill itself as being defective and loosely prepared. He said that it was the same bill that had failed of approval several times before, and that it had not been amended to meet the objections raised, or even to meet the different conditions brought about by the creation of the new City of New York.

He said that no great body of telephone users had supported the bill in any way, or had sent representatives to speak in its favor. The only supporters of the bill were those who depended on such agitations for advertising themselves, and for occupation as officers of busybody associations. The rates in New York, Mr. Bethell said, were never correctly stated by those who spoke in favor of the bill. They always cited the $240 flat rate as if it were the only rate in existence. That rate, he said, was only paid by a relatively small number of people, who make large use of the telephone service. It was not paid and never had been paid by any of those who support the Telephone bill, as they are people who do business on a small scale, and get all the telephone service they need at a much lower rate.

The message rate system of charging for telephone service had been introduced in New York some four years ago, he said, and had been a success. During the first sixteen years of the New York Company's existence, up to the end of 1894, the system gained 10,396 stations under flat-rate charges. During the next three years the gain was 11,200, or 110 per cent., under message-rate charges. The gain still continued at the rate of over 500 per month. Such a rapid increase had been experienced by no other telephone system in the world, and it showed that the customers were satisfied. This growth had been rendered possible by the message-rate system, which enabled the company to supply service to many moderate users at rates far below those named in the Brush bill.

There were over 19,000 telephone stations in New York, he said, whose average rate was $95 a year. The Brush bill fixed the maximum rate at $125 a year, and this would mean going back to the old flat rate system, for it would be impossible to give the moderate users the benefit of the low rates if the large users did not pay in proportion to the service rendered. The bill would, therefore, benefit the relatively small class of large users at the expense of the large class—over 85 per cent. of the total subscribers—who make only a moderate use of the service.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OIL CITY, Penn., March 10.—The Oil City Opera House was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss $60,000, partly insured.

DEADWOOD, S. D., March 10.—Fire today destroyed the plant of the Deadwood and Delaware smelter. Several cars belonging to the Burlington and Elkhorn Roads were destroyed, as was also a bridge on the Burlington tracks. The loss to the smelter company is estimated at $230,000, with insurance of $100,000. The railroad losses will be about $10,000.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads Bill Passed by the Senate by a Vote of 38 to 9.

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION

Senator Krum Declares that the Farmers Are in No Position to Stand An Increased Tax for Highway Improvement.

ALBANY, March 10.—The Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill, which has the support of the League of American Wheelmen, was passed to-day by the Senate by a vote of 38 to 9. The negative votes were cast by Senators Chahoon, Ellsworth, Higgins, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Raines, Sheppard, and Stranahan.

When the bill was taken up, Senator Ellsworth moved to amend by making the act permissive instead of mandatory as to the initial step to be taken by Boards of Supervisors in their respective counties. This was lost.

Senator Krum, speaking against the bill, charged that it was the entering wedge to the greatest expenditure ever entailed upon the State. The combined expense of the canal and the building of the Capitol would, he said, be nothing as compared to it.

"This is but an experiment," he said, "and we are cited to no particular precedent in its favor. For four years the State of Massachusetts has been building good roads. In three years she has expended $1,300,000, and in return has received 125 miles of good roads. What will 2,000 miles of roads cost at the same rate? Then there will be 9 per cent. of the roads in the State absolutely untouched. At the speed Massachusetts has been building roads, with an appropriation of $800,000 a year, it will take 125 years to improve the roads of this State."

Senator Krum computed that the scheme would cost the State $4,000,000 a year and that the localities receiving the benefit would have to contribute an equal share. He asserted that the bill, in its practical working, would be compulsory. The people, he said, were agitated by reason of the canal and the Capitol expenditures. "I say," he said, "that the people outside of the cities are in no condition to endure this measure, particularly at this time. The farmers of this State are in a pitiable condition financially."

The act would not result, he said, in improving the roads that lead from the farms to the railroad stations. He charged that in New Jersey much money had been spent in building a road leading to Atlantic City and which was of little use to the farmers. It was traveled chiefly, he said, by tally-ho coaches and carriages with coachmen and footmen. There was never a time, he said, when the demand for good roads was less pressing than now, by reason of the improvements that had been accomplished by road-making machines, in which farmers had invested largely.

Senator Wray, arguing for the bill, said that New York and Buffalo would pay 75 per cent. of the State good roads tax and the other cities of the State would pay 15 per cent., leaving 10 per cent. for the people of the State outside of the cities to pay.

"Have you stopped to consider what this would cost the people of the State if the working of the bill should be carried to its logical conclusion?" asked Senator Krum.

"No," said Senator Wray, "and I don't care. Every cent spent will be an interest-bearing investment."

Senator Guy said that Senator Krum's argument was substantially the same that had been raised in opposition to every public improvement.

Senator Ellsworth moved to amend by striking out the provision permitting Boards of Supervisors to ask for a steel plate or other flat bed rail construction in petitioning for State aid. The amendment was lost and the bill was passed.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action on Various Measures in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 10.—The following bills were passed to-day by the Senate:

Senator White—Providing for a uniform charter for cities of the second class.

Senator Guy—Authorizing the determining of damages caused by changing street grades in the Borough of the Bronx.

Senator Page—Amending the act of incorporation of the American Museum of Natural History.

Senator Guy—Legalizing the acts of the Trustees of the Congregation Hand-in-Hand of Mott Haven.

Senator Ford—Making it a misdemeanor to stamp spurious silverware as sterling.

Senator Stranahan—Amending the public offices law by requiring that the Senate shall confirm recess appointments before the appointee shall take office.

Senator Cantor—Providing that half the fees collected from theatre licenses in New York City shall go to the Actors' Fund.

Senator Page—Repealing the act authorizing the operation of electrical conductors in the City of New York and the construction of subways.

These bills were passed by the Assembly:

Mr. Brennan—Authorizing the payment of claims for salaries of clerks temporarily employed in the Department of Collection of Brooklyn.

Mr. Cullen—Authorizing New York to spend $15,000 in supplying coal to the poor of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

Mr. E. LeG. Smith—Extending for five years the time for the construction of the Little Falls, Van Hornesville and Otsego Lake Narrow Gauge Railroad.

Mr. Marshall—Equalizing the salaries of members of the Fire Department in the various Boroughs of New York City.

Mr. Oliver—Providing facilities for passengers upon ferryboats operating between the different parts of the territory of New York City.

NO DOLLAR GAS THIS YEAR.

Republicans Adhere to the Policy of Gradual Reduction.

ALBANY, March 10.—From an undisputed authority it is learned that the Republican leaders have decided that there shall be no gas legislation at this session. Senator Brown, the Chairman of the Senate committee in charge of the dollar gas bill, said to-night:

"After a careful investigation the Republicans believe that it would be eminently unfair to pass a dollar gas bill at this time. Last year, with the consent of the gas companies and evidently to the satisfaction of the consumers, we passed a bill providing for a yearly reduction of 5 cents a year until dollar gas was reached. The gas companies, believing they were being treated in good faith, agreed to the bill. Under the measure the first reductions have been made. For the same Legislature to break that contract would be unfair and almost illegal. If the new Legislature that comes in next year wants to abrogate our contract all well and good, but this Legislature cannot do it conscientiously."

In the Assembly to-day a motion to discharge the Committee on Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply from further consideration of Mr. Donnelly's dollar gas bill was lost by a vote of 66 to 76. Leader Donnelly explained that but for a series of misfortunes the minority would have been able to muster seventy-one votes for dollar gas. The death of Assemblyman Smith lost them one vote. Mr. Mohring is dangerously ill at his home with appendicitis. Mr. Boland is laid up in the hospital, Mr. Gibney has been confined to his bed for two weeks, and Mr. Kelly was absent on account of the death of his father two days ago.

Nominated by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 10.—Gov. Black this afternoon made the following nominations, which will be presented to the Senate for confirmation to-morrow:

Manager of the New York State Reformatory for Women—Jeremiah Lockwood of White Plains, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Berry.

Managers of the Binghamton State Hospital—George C. Bayless of Binghamton, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edmund O'Connor, and William Mason of Binghamton, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Kate Ely.

Agent of the Onondaga Indians residing on the Allegany, Cattaraugus, Tuscarora, and Tonawanda Reservations—George I. Lincoln of Erie County, to succeed William H. Bard, whose term of office has expired.

PRIMARY BILL DISCUSSED

Seth Low and Gen. Tracy Unite in Advocating the Reform Contemplated.

PRACTICALLY NO OPPOSITION

The Measure Objected To Only on the Ground that It Does Not Go Far Enough—Many Arguments Presented.

ALBANY, March 10.—A remarkable scene was presented at the hearing on the Primary bill before the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and Assembly this afternoon, when Seth Low and Benjamin F. Tracy united in commending the measure as a means of unifying the Republican Party. Mr. Low's indorsement was conveyed in a letter to Elihu Root, which that gentleman read to the committees. The late Citizens' Union candidate for Mayor wrote that he believed the bill would effect a great improvement in political conditions and would tend to unite the party for the campaigns of the future.

Gen. Tracy was present at the hearing, though only by accident. He was at the Capitol on legal business, when Mr. Root met him and asked him to come before the joint committee. He spoke briefly in approval of the general idea of the bill, while disclaiming knowledge of its details. The spectacle of these two heads of opposing Republican factions in the late municipal campaign standing together for a measure intended to harmonize these factions was considered by the leaders of the agitation for primary reform who were present as highly significant of the peacemaking possibilities of the proposed legislation.

The surprise of the occasion was the speech of ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, who chanced to appear at the Capitol while the hearing was in progress, and who was called on for his views, responding with an eloquent plea that the law be made to apply to the whole State. He told the committees that there was as much crookedness at primaries in the country as in the cities, and declared that any law that did not cover the whole State would be a failure.

John M. Chambers of Lancingburgh was the only Republican present opposing the bill, and his only objection was that it was not made applicable to cities of the third class and to villages where personal registration was required. He thought it inadvisable that the matter should be left to any political committee to determine whether it should accept the benefit of the reforms proposed.

Daniel de Leon, representing the Socialist Labor Party, opposed the bill for the reason that it recognized only two parties, and that it violated the constitutional provision for the secret ballot.

A Representative Movement.

Elihu Root said that the measure had been called his bill, but he did not assume all the credit. It was the committee's bill, he said, and he believed that it represented the wishes of all persons interested. He referred to the great difficulty of agreeing upon all the points at issue, when each man was insisting upon some particular feature. It was not the bill of any one man, he said, but embodied the suggestions of a great many different persons. He had never known a movement in which so large a body of representative citizens had so earnestly and faithfully exercised their right of citizenship.

Mr. Root explained in detail the provisions of the bill, and when asked by Chairman Lexow to explain the necessity for the measure said that it was the popular demand for reformation of the primary system. He said that he did not mean to criticise the acts of any man or organization, but declared that in many parts of the State experience had shown that party rolls had been made up and kept in the possession of men who did not wish to have certain names added. In other cases the party rolls had been stuffed and padded with the names of thousands of persons who did not belong to the party, but who were brought in to control the primaries in the interest of certain persons.

Paul D. Cravath said that the bill represented the best sentiments of all concerned in its preparation. In answer to the argument of Mr. De Leon he said that if any man feared his employer or any political leader he was not obliged to enroll until after election, and a very possible provision had been made to secure the absolute secrecy of the enrollment.

Demand for the Reform.

Benjamin F. Blair of Brooklyn said that the Union League of Brooklyn had long been interested in such legislation as would secure to every man the right to vote at the primary of his party and have his vote counted. He admitted that the bill was not perfect, but thought it was the best that could be secured at present.

Gen. Wager Swayne spoke generally of the desirability of primary reform, and said that the great trouble in the last campaign in New York was not the accusations made, or the ability to prove them, but the inability to punish the abuses. He thought the bill before the committee was generally satisfactory, and nobody could doubt its honesty of purpose.

Gherardi Davis, representing the Twenty-seventh District Republican Association of New York, said that the last election had proved the necessity for such a bill. He said he was in thorough sympathy with its general principles and hoped it would be adopted.

Charles C. Beaman spoke of the constitutional provision for a secret ballot, and said it had received careful consideration in drafting the bill. He believed the measure to be constitutional. Senator McCarren suggested to him that under this bill a man might participate in a caucus for the nomination of city officers, even though he did not intend to support the ticket. Mr. Beaman admitted this to be true, and said that so far as he was concerned, he was willing to accept an amendment to this bill which would make it apply to primaries for city elections.

Kings County's Position.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff called attention to the provision requiring a reorganization of both parties in New York and Kings Counties this Spring. He said the Republican Party in Kings County had been reorganized recently, and he believed that the present organization was quite satisfactory. He understood, however, that the purpose of the bill was to bring all factions of the party together, and if there was a sentiment in Kings County for a reorganization of the party in June he would not object.

In spite of the Lieutenant Governor's declaration, a vigorous fight is being made by the Brooklyn Republican organization to have Kings County excepted from the provision for a new enrollment this Spring. Senator Lexow has received numerous telegrams from Chairman Atterbury's lieutenants asking that Kings County be excused from reorganizing. Senator Brush said to-day that he had been assured that this request would not be granted.

After the formal hearing Senator Ford pointed out to the framers of the bill that they had put in it some things which would make it unconstitutional. These were provisions that certain sections of the election law should apply to primaries in so far as they were applicable thereto. This, Mr. Ford showed, violated Section 17, Article 3, of the Constitution, which says that no act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law or any part thereof shall be applicable except by inserting it in such act. Mr. Root said that the bill would be corrected to meet this objection.

East River Bridge Commission.

ALBANY, March 10.—Attorney Gen. Hancock gave a hearing this afternoon on the application for permission to commence proceedings to oust from office the present members of the East River Bridge Commission, and to reinstate the members of the commission removed by Mayor Van Wyck. The deposed Commissioners were represented by H. C. M. Ingraham and the new Commissioners by Assistant Corporation Counsel George Hill. The decision of the Attorney General was reserved.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

City Gas Company's Charter.

ALBANY, March 10.—A hearing was given to-day by Attorney General Hancock in the matter of the application of F. B. Thurber and W. W. McCarroll of New York City for the forfeiture of the charter of the City Gas Company on the ground of non-use. Elihu Root and Bronson Winthrop appeared for the petitioners and Gen. B. F. Tracy, Charles Howland Russell, and Arthur B. Livermore for the company. The Attorney General reserved his decision.

Legislative Notes.

The annual appropriation bill was passed yesterday by the Senate.

The bill of Senator Guy to prevent dishonest advertising was reported favorably to the Assembly yesterday.

A bill providing for uniform textbooks in the public schools has been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Oliver.

The Nussbaum Bankruptcy bill was reported favorably to the Senate yesterday. The bill as reported includes the amendments suggested by the New York Credit Men's Association.

The bill of the New York Tax Reform Association providing for home rule in taxation was reported favorably to the Assembly yesterday from the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. The committee stood 7 to 6 in favor of the measure.

A bill submitting to the people the question whether $7,000,000 shall be expended for the completion of the improvement of the canals has been prepared and will be introduced to-day by Senator Cantor in the Senate and by Mr. Hill in the Assembly.

Gov. Black is giving close scrutiny to Senator Cantor's bill maturing the debts of insolvents. He returned the bill to the Senate for more time, and on Mr. Cantor's motion it was sent back to him. This gives the Governor another ten days in which to make up his mind whether or not he will sign the bill.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee has reported favorably the bill of Senator Guy incorporating David Bennett King, Henry Winans Jessup, Frederick Southack, Alwyn Ball, Jr., and Nathaniel A. Lowry under the name of the New York Realty Bond, Exchange and Trust Company, having its principal office in the City of New York.

The resolution of Senator Pavey proposing an amendment to the Constitution to permit the State to transfer the canals to the Federal Government was reported yesterday by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, amended so as to impose conditions on the sale and to provide that the Federal Government shall maintain the canals in perpetuity. It is provided that if the canals should be turned over to the control of the United States, and if the National Government should fail to make the necessary appropriations for their maintenance, they shall revert to the State. The bill will be reprinted and recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Steamship to be Called America.

DETROIT, Mich., March 10.—Dunbar & Miller, owners of a new steel passenger steamship which is shortly to be launched at Wyandotte, to-day decided to christen the boat America on account of the prevailing wave of patriotic public sentiment.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:45 A. M.—324 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; T. Brigand; damage slight.

2:40 A. M.—418 West Twenty-seventh Street; C. Ramsey; damage, $10,000.

4:55 A. M.—37 Whitehall Street; John Gerry; damage, slight.

2:30 P. M.—119 East Tenth Street; E. Lorense; damage, $10.

3:45 P. M.—214 William Street; Luites Brothers; damage slight.

6:15 P. M.—665 Hudson Street; Tide Water Building Company; damage, $5.

6:20 P. M.—12 Downing Street; Joseph Young; damage, $5.

6:55 P. M.—310 West Forty-third Street; James Ward; damage slight.

8:25 P. M.—38 City Hall Place; S. Frama; damage, $300.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	6:18	Sun sets	6:03	Moon rises	10:16

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:31	Gov. Isl'd	9:30	H. Gate	11:19
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:55	Gov. Isl'd	10:09	H. Gate	11:58

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 11.		
Colorado, Port Royal and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 12.		
Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alexandra, London		12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Minnewaska, London		10:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patria, Hamburg		8:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werra, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, MARCH 15.		
Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Fluminense, Barbados		
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March †18 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Feb. 12; Sydney, Feb. 14; Auckland, Feb. 19, and Honolulu, March 2, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Monday, March 14.

Mails from China and Japan arrived at Vancouver and are due to arrive in New York on the morning of March 14.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 11.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, March 8.
Benleda, Gibraltar, Feb. 23.
Britannic, Liverpool, March 2.
Caribbee, St. Croix, Feb. 9.
El Sol, New Orleans, March 6.
Foreland, Shields, Feb. 24.
Gate City, Savannah, March 8.
Herman, Bremen, Feb. 26.
Lacroma, Gibraltar, Feb. 24.
Nomadic, Liverpool, March 1.
Oscar II., Hamburg, Jan. 27.
Peninsular, St. Michael's, Feb. 26.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 7.
Venezuela, La Guayra, March 3.
Yarrowdale, Algiers, Feb. 22.
Wells City, Swansea, Feb. 25.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12.

Advance, Colon, March 5.
Benedict, Para, March 4.
Etruria, Liverpool, March 5.
Galileo, Hull, Feb. 25.
Handel, St. Lucia, March 4.
New York, Southampton, March 5.
Tallahassee, Savannah, March 9.

SUNDAY, MARCH 13.

Caribbee, St. Croix, March 6.
La Normandie, Havre, March 5.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 27.
Scotia, Havre, Feb. 27.
Seminole, Jacksonville, March 10.
Turanian, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Winifreda, London, March 3.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

Creole, New Orleans, March 9.
Mississippi, London, March 1.
Saratoga, Nassau, March 10.
Seneca, Havana, March 10.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 12.
J. W. Taylor, St. Lucia, March 7.
Leona, Galveston, March 9.
Mohawk, London, March 3.
Norge, Shields, March 1.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, March 3.
Westernland, Antwerp, March 5.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

British King, Antwerp, March 2.
Frey, Leith, March 2.
Lahn, Bremen, March 8.
Majestic, Liverpool, March 9.
Normannia, Gibraltar March 8.
Orizaba, Havana, March 12.
Prins Willem I., Port au Prince, March 10.

Arrived—Thursday, March 10.

SS Kennett, (Br.,) Rodham, Cienfuegos March 2, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

SS Corean, (Br.,) Stewart, Glasgow Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:50 A. M.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans March 4, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah March 7, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:25 A. M.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Sansom, Kingston Feb. 19 and Port Limon March 1, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Cacique, (Br.,) Barry, Mollendo, &c., Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Strathallan, (Br.,) Macaulay, Tampico, &c., Jan. 31, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Boston, to the Ocean Steamship Co. is bound for Savannah.

SS Ellerie, (Br.,) Niven, Natal Feb. 4, St. Vincent 25th, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Holstein, (Ger.,) Hoppe, Cape Haytien Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

Bark Clan MacLeod, (of Glasgow,) Perkins, (late Miller,) Auckland, N. Z., 100 days, with kauri gum to order—vessel to R. W. Cameron & Co.

Bark Beeswing, (Br.,) Griffiths, Cape Town Jan. 14, in ballast to Balfour, Williamson & Co.

Ship Saturnina Fanny, (Ital.,) Chiozzo, Sourabaya, &c., Sept. 30, with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship William H. Conor, (of Searsport,) Pendleton, Manila Nov. 12, with hemp to Henry W. Peabody & Co.—vessel to Pendleton, Carver & Nichols.

Bark Rolf, (Nor.,) Torgersen, London Jan. 18, with chalk to order—vessel to master.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 10, 9:30 P. M., calm, cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Mexico, (Span.,) for Havana, &c.
SS Niagara, for Nassau, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Alsenborn, for Baltimore.

Notice to Mariners.

OVERFALLS LIGHT VESSEL NO. 40—DELAWARE.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about April 5, 1898, Light Vessel No. 40 will be established in about 54 feet of water, about 3½ miles to the southward and westward of Overfalls or South Shoal, entrance to Delaware Bay.

Light Vessel No. 40 will show two fixed white reflector lights, one from each masthead. The focal planes of the lights will be, respectively, 40 and 45 feet above the sea, and the lights will be visible, respectively, 11½ and 12 miles in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the sea. The vessel has two masts, schooner rigged, with a red hoop-iron day mark at each masthead. The hull will be straw color with "Overfalls" in large black letters on each side, and "No. 40" in black on each quarter.

During thick or foggy weather a 12-inch steam whistle will sound blasts of 4 seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 56 seconds, thus: Blast, 4 seconds; silent interval, 56 seconds; blast, 4 seconds; silent interval, 56 seconds.

The approximate geographical position of the vessel, as taken from chart No. 126 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey will be: Latitude, north, 38° 47' (57"); longitude, west, 75° 01' (24"). Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the proposed position of the vessel, as taken from the above-named chart, are: Cape May Lighthouse, NNE. ¾ E., 8¼ miles; Cape Henlopen Lighthouse, WSW. ⅜ W., 3¼ miles; Brandywine Shoal Lighthouse, N. by W. ⅝ W., 11⅛ miles. Bearings are magnetic; distances are in nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," pages 80 and 94, after No. 423, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1896," pages 11 and 20.

Miscellaneous.

MARSEILLES, March 10.—SS Clio, (Aust.,) Capt. Luchetta, which arr. here March 7 from New Orleans, reports a boisterous passage. She had on board the crew of the German bark Wilhelm Linck, Capt. Witt, which sld. from Pascagoula Dec. 27 for Delfzyle. The bark had been wrecked at sea and the crew had been rescued by the Clio. The Wilhelm Linck, when putting to sea at the beginning of her voyage, grounded, but afterward floated and proceeded without making any report of damage suffered. She was built at Danzig in 1877. She registered 642 tons and was owned at Danzig.

HAVRE, March 10.—SS Tropea, (Br.,) Capt. Sullivan, here from Galveston, started to leave port to-day on her return voyage, when she collided with the quay wall and was severely damaged, which prevented her proceeding.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 10.—SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at midnight yesterday and proceeded.

SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New York for Southampton, passed the Lizard at 4 A. M. to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, sld. from Genoa for New York via Naples at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 12:30 P. M. to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Rupe, from New York, arr. at Havre at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from Antwerp for New York, passed Dover yesterday.

SS Capua, (Br.,) Capt. Hansen, from New York for Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco March 7.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Findlay, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Matthew Bedlington, (Br.,) Capt. Corner, sld. from Girgenti for New York March 2.

SS Betty, (Aust.,) Capt. Bleecich, sld. from Girgenti for New York March 5.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, sld. from Copenhagen for New York March 8.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, sld. from Naples for New York yesterday.

SS Laughton, (Br.,) Capt. Hodgson, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Tottenham, (Br.,) Capt. Gwatkin, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Galbraith, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Jordan, (Br.,) Capt. Gasson, from New York for Newcastle, passed Dover to-day.

SS Dora, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New York, arr. at Cork to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Farrington, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York, arr. at Naples at 4 A. M. to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, sld. from Palermo for New York March 7.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York March 8.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, sld. from Amsterdam for New York at 4 P. M. to-day.

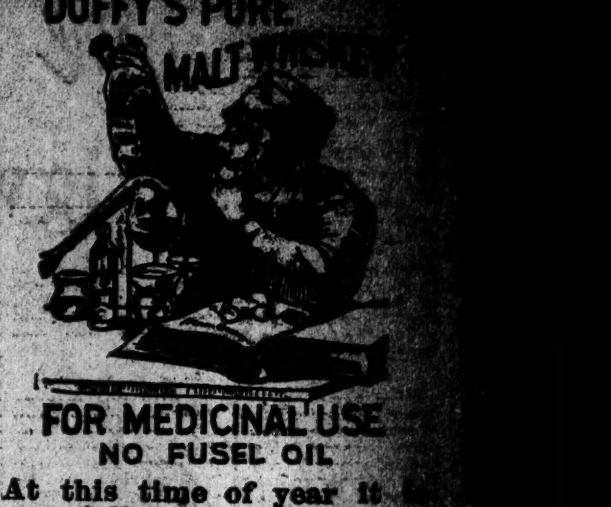
SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Capt. Prehn, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Bourge, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York via Christiansand for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Liv, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, sld. from London for New York to-day.



DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

At this time of year it is especially valuable. It prevents pneumonia, cures grip, and keeps the body in a good state of health. Insist upon the genuine from your grocer or druggist. Send for pamphlet.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FOR
CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
& HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—Lancet.
"Speedy, sure, gentle."—British Medical Journal.

CAUTION: See that the label bears the signature of the firm Andreas Saxlehner.

The Wanamaker Store

The Wigwam:—A Store Feature

THERE is ready for view this morning the Indian collection and curios of Capt. C. W. Riggs, scout, explorer and archaeologist. These interesting things have been arranged in the basement, and will be found worth visiting.

A strong feature is the collection of Navajo Blankets, some of them of great antiquity, all of them of great worth.

They are remarkable specimens of the characteristic work of this strange tribe, and of a singular, fantastic barbaric beauty in color and design. As draperies and couch-covers they have features of desirability which surpass even the best Oriental work. These blankets and curios are now for sale at prices which are in most cases one-half; in some cases less than one-third the figures heretofore put on them.

A Hint of China Closets

THERE are a hundred and forty-eight styles in China Closets here, priced from $13 to $235. It's a very fine assortment,—good in other ways than mere bigness.

Most of the designs shown are new. Furniture has its modes and fashions as well as silks or costumes, and these styles are the new furniture styles for Spring of 1898.

Properly priced, too. Here are some hints of the medium-figured, fast sellers:

At $13—Of quarter sawed oak; 5 ft. high, 40 in. wide; 3 grooved wooden shelves; round ends; carved back.
At $17.50—Of quarter sawed oak; 6 ft. high, 40 in. wide; 3 grooved wooden shelves; round ends.
At $20—Of quarter sawed oak; 6 ft. high, 42 in. wide; 4 grooved wooden shelves; round front and ends; carved back.
At $28—Of quarter sawed oak; 4 ft. 6 in. high, 35 in. wide; 2 plate glass shelves; round ends, mirror back, mirror bottom; carved claw feet; carved top.
At $24—Of solid mahogany; 4 ft. 6 in. high, 26 in. wide; 15 in. deep; 2 glass shelves; mirror back.
At $25—Of quarter sawed oak; 5 ft. 10 in. high, 40 in. wide; 4 grooved wooden shelves; round front and ends.
At $28—Of quarter sawed oak; 5 ft. 6 in. high, 44 in. wide; 4 grooved wooden shelves; round front and ends; nicely carved.
At $36.50—Of quarter sawed oak; 5 ft. 4 in. high, 36 in. wide; 4 grooved wooden shelves; round front and ends.

Fourth floor.

Shoe Store Attractions

Two Important Sales

WE think it generally understood that when a shoe sale is announced in this store, it means something worth looking into. Here are two especially interesting offerings—one for men, the other for women—of very fine, high-grade shoes, the best we know how to make.

For Men—All the double soled shoes in stock, patent, enamel and tan leathers; shapes to suit all fancies; proper weight for this season; values up to $5; and they're

To Go at $2.90 a Pair.

For Women—A great gathering of high-class shoes, laced or buttoned; the sort that satisfies. All at the uniform price,

$2 a Pair.

Fourth avenue.

Mexican Drawn Work

WE have just put on the counters a splendid lot of linen pieces, in the finest kind of Mexican Drawn Work. They are of great variety in character, and range from the simple, pretty, delicate doylie at 50c., to most elaborately worked bed-spreads at $38. The prices, whatever they are, are a full third less than those you have learned to expect as regular,—some of them are a full half less.

There's only one trouble,—there will not be enough of these pieces to supply everybody who will want them. We'd suggest an early call.

They're in the place of honor, Main Aisle, Broadway.

History-Study Without Effort. THERE'S a certain very well informed politician who is famous among his fellows for his grasp on history, yet who admits that he is a very bad student. Like many of you, perhaps, he finds it hard to actually concentrate his mind on hard reading after a busy day, and prefers lighter literature. His secret is to fully inform himself on every reference to historical events or persons in the novels he reads. Taking for instance Conan Doyle's last book, which speaks much of the Dervishes and El Mahdi, he would put the book down at the first reference and look up that subject before he went any further.

In the course of years of light reading he has absorbed a vast amount of general information, especially historical information.

Ridpath's History of the World is itself as interesting and readable as a novel, but if you prefer to read the novel, you will find the History invaluable as a work of reference. With Ridpath's History, used as suggested, every novel you read becomes a history-lesson learned without effort. And you will never look in vain for the information you are after. If the event occurred, Ridpath treats of it.

Upon payment of One Dollar the complete set is delivered at once. There are eight massive volumes, 6,500 pages, 4,000 illustrations. Members agree to make fifteen monthly payments to complete the transaction—first payment in thirty days after joining—for the cloth-bound, $1.50 a month; for the half Russia—by far the more durable and attractive—$2 a month; for sumptuous full morocco, $2.50 a month.

Members may resign within ten days, and their payments will be returned.

Specimen pages, illustrations, maps, charts, testimonials and full information sent free.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Boys' Top Coats in Men's Styles. THE little fellows will be pleased to see these new Topcoats, made just like those for men, and of the same stylish materials. Those who have to pay for the coats will also be satisfied at the way they're marked. Some of all-wool covert, short and nobby, at $3.50 and $4. From that by easy jumps up to $10 for a splendid silk-lined garment.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

BROTHERHOOD TAILORS BEATEN.

A Note Exacted from a Contractor Declared to be Worthless.

The Brotherhood of Tailors yesterday received a set-back in the Fourth District Municipal Court before Justice Roesch and a jury. During the last strikes of the tailors, the union exacted from the manufacturers and contractors notes for $100 for the faithful performance of the agreement made with the union. Among these was Benjamin Driesen, the President of the Contractors' Association, who made out a note for $100 payable to Meyer Schoenfeld, the leader of the tailors. Schoenfeld indorsed the note to Lawyer Lerner, and when the latter presented it to the bank for payment he was told that Driesen had ordered payment on it to be stopped. Lerner brought suit against Driesen to recover, and Driesen also hired a lawyer, and claimed that the note was made out under duress, and therefore he did not have to pay. The jury returned a verdict in favor of Driesen. It is said that the contractors signed about $40,000 of such notes, and if the tailors had won this case the court would have been flooded with similar suits.

THE BIKUR CHOLIM RECEPTION.

Annual Purim Celebration at the Society's Industrial School.

The children who attend the industrial school of the Ladies' Bikur Cholim Society enjoyed a treat yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the school in the shape of an entertainment, to which about 700 invitations had been issued.

It was the annual Purim reception of the society, but the tone of the affair was social rather than religious, as the managers aimed to give the children a thoroughly good time. Queen Esther's conquest over Haman was recalled by the appearance of one little girl who was dressed to represent the Queen, in white gown and royal cape.

The programme was opened with a prayer by one of the pupils, after which the little girls of the school marched in, all wearing formidable masks and waving American flags, and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." A "welcome" was given by five pupils, assisted by the school, and Miss Stella Platz, one of the artists who volunteered their services, gave a piano solo after masks were removed. Mrs. Wertheim sang twice, and Joseph Knecht played on the violin. The Rev. Stephen S. Wise then delivered an address, and Felix Boucher, the violoncellist, played. Chide Beriot's trio for piano, violin, and violoncello was rendered by Mrs. Emma L. Toplitz, President of the society, and Mr. Knecht and Mr. Boucher. One of the pupils recited "Guten Purim ihr lieben Leut," and the school sang Froehlich's Purim Hymn, the words of which were written by Mrs. D. K. Janowitz.

The school is in charge of Mrs. Rebecca Blum, and Mrs. Nathaniel Brandon is Secretary of the Board of Directors.

Hospital Loses a Large Bequest.

A verdict was rendered in the Surrogate's Court in Brooklyn on Wednesday declaring void, on the ground of undue influence, the will of Jane Cunningham, the widow of John Cunningham, at one time Charities Commissioner of Kings County. Mrs. Cunningham died in St. Mary's Hospital after a year's illness, and in her will left almost her entire estate, valued at over $90,000, to that institution. Her relatives contested the will, and the decision will result in the hospital losing the money.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTERS VANISH.

The Bail of Annie Drayton and Laura Moore Is Forfeited.

Annie Drayton and Laura Moore, who were arrested on Nov. 30 last for stealing valuable furs, and who have been out on $1,500 bail each, have disappeared. Their case was called on Wednesday before Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, and as the women were not there to answer to their names their bail was forfeited. Their bondswoman was Mrs. Mary Bernstein of 183 Norfolk Street, who gave as security property worth $61,000, at 380 and 382 East Tenth Street. Mrs. Bernstein is the wife of a policeman.

The two accused women visited the fur stores of Asch & Jaeckel, at 20 Waverley Place, and Adolph Friemal, at 1,713 Broadway, on the day of their arrest. They are alleged to have stolen furs from both stores. They drove about in a cab, which had been followed by Detectives Aloncle and Carey. In front of Friemal's store, after the women had come out, Carey jumped into the cab with them, and had them driven to Police Headquarters. The Moore woman gave her name there as Flossie Maitland. The other woman is known as "Big May."

Great efforts are being made to find the women, as the case will be called again to-day.

MARINE BARRACKS INQUIRY.

Major Williams to Receive a Reprimand for Irregularities.

The findings of the court of inquiry which convened in the navy yard in January for the purpose of investigating alleged irregularities connected with the awarding of contracts at the marine barracks have been published.

Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelley, Judge Advocate of the court, announces the findings to be that bogus bids were accepted, owing to the neglect of duty and collusion of a clerk; that favored bidders appear to have gained contracts by fraud; that lax methods of business were followed, so that respectable business men would not bid, and that exorbitant prices were paid for goods.

The opinion of the court as to the charge that Major Charles S. Williams receipted for three stoves, valued at $15, when one grate was received in place of them, is that it is true, but that further proceedings cannot be had, because of the lapse of time. The court also announces that the answer received from Major Williams when the report of the findings was sent to him was not at all satisfactory. The writing of a reprimand against Major Williams will be the only action taken in his case.

Hungarians to Parade.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Hungary's great struggle for liberty will take place to-morrow in this city. There will be an afternoon parade and an evening concert in the Grand Central Palace. Fifteen Hungarian societies, with a membership of 4,000, are preparing the affair. The procession will form at 2 P. M. at East Houston and Norfolk Streets.

Malt-Nutrine

hastens the recovery of convalescents—builds flesh and blood—gives new nerve force. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

SET FIRE TO HIS WIFE'S CAT.

She Says He Is Insane, but Doctors Recommend a Jail Diet.

James H. Lee, who lives at 155 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, is under arrest for malicious mischief on complaint of his wife. She says that he cut and slashed their furniture, and she thought him insane. Two doctors who examined him have reported that he is of sound mind, and one of them has written to Magistrate Bristow to the effect that a few days in jail would do the man good.

Among the items Mrs. Lee alleges in her complaint is that her husband saturated her pet cat with kerosene oil and then set fire to it. She rolled the animal in a rug and extinguished the flames. He will be arraigned in the Butler Street Police Court this morning.

COUNTY CORONER AND BOROUGH.

The Corporation Counsel Says Dr. Clapp Has No Power in Queens.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has rendered a decision holding that Dr. Ira M. Clapp of Flushing has no right to hold investigations as a Coroner in the Borough of Queens. Dr. Clapp was elected a County Coroner, and had not the consolidation taken place his term would not have expired until Dec. 31 next. When the Borough Coroners assumed office he continued to perform duties devolving on a Coroner, and finally the matter was laid before the Corporation Counsel for a decision.

The Corporation Counsel holds that the office of County Coroner no longer exists in the Borough of Queens, that Dr. Clapp has no power to hold investigations, and that as County Coroner he will not be recognized in the Borough of Queens. Dr. Clapp is talking of appealing the case to the courts.

STABBED MOTHER AND BROTHER.

After His Arrest Van Riper Attempted Suicide in His Cell.

A policeman attached to the Eleventh Precinct, in Brooklyn, was called into the house of David Van Riper, 272 Hamilton Avenue, about 2:30 Wednesday night, and found Mr. Van Riper sitting on his son Francis, who is twenty-nine years old, to keep him quiet. The mother and brother of the son were both suffering from stab wounds which he had inflicted upon them. Francis, who has not worked for three years, came home drunk on Wednesday evening, and when his mother refused to get a special supper for him he became abusive. His brother John came to his mother's defense, and Francis, it is alleged, drew a pocketknife and stabbed his brother repeatedly about the arms and chest. The mother, who tried to interfere, received stab wounds in the arm and leg. The brother had no less than fourteen wounds, which were dressed by an ambulance surgeon from the Brooklyn Hospital.

Before Van Riper was locked up he was searched, yet the police did not find the knife with which he had done the stabbing. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, however, he was found in his cell bleeding from two wounds he had inflicted on himself with the same knife, which the police then found concealed in [illegible] of his coat. His wounds are not [illegible].

Van Riper was arraigned in the Butler Street Police Court, but said that he did not remember anything about stabbing his mother and brother.

[illegible]

The First Signal Corps' Closing Drill of the Season Draws a Crowd.

THEY RIDE COSSACK FASHION

In the Melee Many of the Sabre Cuts Aimed at the Plumes Strike the Riders—The Head-Cutting Exercises.

The First Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., attached to Division Headquarters under Major Gen. Roe, demonstrated to the satisfaction of the friends of the members, who crowded the Central Park Riding Academy last night to witness the corps' closing drill for the season, that in the event of hostilities which would call it into the field it would be prepared for active service.

Gen. Roe was to have reviewed the drill last night, and the games which came after it, but he was unable to attend and was represented by Major Greer.

The exercises included the full course of the manual, the most interesting part of which to the spectators was the cavalry charge.

Capt. Homer W. Hedge, the commander of the corps, marshaled his men at the western end of the ring, and, with sabres drawn, the troopers at the word of command dashed down the ring. The charge was repeated several times, and was greeted with wild cheers.

Head-Cutting Exercises.

The troopers showed the good effects of their monthly drill when they were called upon for head-cutting exercises over the hurdles. They made a circuit of the ring in pairs, taking three-foot brush fences and slashing at wooden heads with their sabres between fences.

After the regular drill the troopers gave an interesting exhibition in rough riding. The stirrups were crossed over the saddle and at the word of command the men rose in them until they stood erect over the saddles. Then there was another dash through the ring, in single file, by twos, fours, and eights. The men rode in the style peculiar to the Cossacks of the Don and Dneiper in Russia, and their horsemanship was well applauded.

Two wrestling teams of five each were selected and sent to face each other in the centre of the ring. The horses were unsaddled and the riders had only a single rein to guide by. When the word was given the members of the opposing teams went for each other and the play was not over until all five on one team had been unhorsed.

A Severe Mimic Warfare.

Ten minutes at mimic warfare in the mêlée furnished the spectators amusement, and gave some of the troopers sore sides. The corps was divided, and the members, furnished with wooden sabres and basket masks, engaged in a battle royal. The opposing forces wore paper plumes of different colors, and when one side had succeeded in cutting the plumes of the other side, the battle ended. In the confusion many a well-aimed blow at the paper plumes was intercepted by a rider breaking through between a pair of combatants, and in such cases the offender usually got away only after he had received on the side the sabre cut aimed at a plume.

The Mexican vaquero, who prides himself on his ability to pick a small object from the ground while riding at full gallop, might have been interested in the low reach at gallop exercises. A handkerchief placed in the centre of the ring was the object of interest, and each trooper had three chances to pick it up while he galloped past. In most cases the handkerchief was picked up.

YACHTSMEN TO PLAY GOLF.

Members of the Seawanhaka Club to Lay Out a New Course.

Golf is going to be taken up in an enthusiastic manner this year by the members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. The Golf Association recently organized in the club is receiving general favor, and the first meeting of its members was held yesterday in the Johnston Building, 30 Broad Street. A set of by-laws was adopted for the management of the golf department of the yacht club, for the Golf Association is to be run in connection with the main organization. Members of the club become entitled to all the golf privileges by an extra payment of $15, the money to be used in improving the links and keeping them in good condition.

Plans have been drawn up for a ninehole course between 2,500 and 3,000 yards in circuit, to be laid out on Centre Island, Oyster Bay. A short course was laid out there last year, but there was no regular golf organization. The popularity of the knockabout boat class in the club will keep the Seawanhaka Club more active this year than last season, and as a change from boating the yachtsmen are going into golf with vigor. There are now thirty-six boats of the knockabout variety at the club, all of them new, and this shows how active the Summer months are going to be at Oyster Bay. An additional plot of twenty acres has been secured for the golf links. It is expected they will be ready for use by May 1, but the formal opening will be held May 28.

The number of golf members already secured shows that the season will open with at least one hundred on the rolls. The Golf Committee appointed by the Trustees of the club consists of George Bullock, Chairman; Nelson B. Burr, Secretary and Treasurer; Henry W. Hayden, Charles W. Wetmore, B. Watkins Leigh, and F. T. Underhill. Another meeting of the members will be held in a short time, when an Executive Committee of ten members and a Greens Committee of five members will be chosen.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Purse; for maidens; five furlongs. Ballister won, Loumont second, Rose Maid third. Time—1:02½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Mocorita won, Town Topics second, Lucky Star third. Time—1:15.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; for two-year-olds; half mile. Lobos won, E. Come second, Formero third. Time—0:47½.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Fonsavannah won, Montellade second, Flashlight third. Time—1:48.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Amelia Fonso won, Lost Girl second, Go To Bed third. Time—1:42.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; thirteen-sixteenths of a mile. McLight won, Fortunate second, Sly third. Time—1:20½.

WOMAN ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY.

Mrs. Margaret P. Royce Held for the Grand Jury in Monticello.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., March 10.—Mrs. Margaret Philcox Royce is in jail here and will be held to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of bigamy. Ten years ago Mrs. Royce, whose maiden name was Coddington, was married to Henry R. Philcox, a man of good social connections of Wurtsborough.

Three years ago Mr. Philcox secured a divorce from his wife on statutory grounds, she by the decree not being permitted to marry again. On Feb. 18 last she married Lester Royce, a young man much her junior, and the affair caused so much gossip that her arrest for bigamy resulted.

[illegible] of irritation due to wind or sun. Cooling and healing, it is invaluable for chapped hands, lips, and tenderness of the face after shaving, rendering the skin soft and velvety.

VELVOCREAM
SOOTHING TO THE SKIN

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Another Withdrawal from the Western Freight Traffic Bureau—Its Future Uncertain.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Another blow has been struck at the existence of the Western Freight Traffic Bureau. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas to-day gave notice of its intention to withdraw from the organization. The Milwaukee and St. Paul withdrew some time ago, and it is reported that other lines are intending to follow with the two roads that have pulled out.

A meeting of Presidents of roads members of the bureau has been called for next week, and the future of the organization will be determined at that time. It is probable that the scope of the bureau will be much limited; possibly it may become simply a medium for the issuing of tariff sheets.

No steps toward reorganization will be made until the Supreme Court has passed upon the Joint Traffic Association case.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES UNITE.

Firemen, Trainmen, Telegraphers, Conductors, All Now in One Big Federation.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 10.—An organization to be known as the Federation of American Railway Employes was perfected to-day. It seeks to bring all railway employes into one central body, which shall under certain conditions act with one accord, but without interfering with the individuality of each organization. The movement has been pending and formulating for the past two years. It culminated to-day in the meeting of F. P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; P. H. Morrissey, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; W. V. Powell, Grand Chief of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and E. E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors. They elected the following officers: Chairman—E. E. Clark; Vice Chairman—P. H. Morrissey; Secretary—W. V. Powell of Peoria.

The four organizations represented at the meeting are the only ones which will at present have any part in the federation. The object of the federation is when differences between an employe of one of the organizations and an employing railroad cannot be settled by the local body, the latter shall call to its assistance the federation which shall use all its influence to settle differences. If this cannot be done then the federation will have the power to call out all the members of the federation on strike if that extreme is resorted to.

NORTHWEST RATE WAR.

Attitude of Western Roads Gives Little Promise of a Pacific Agreement.

Eastern railroad men who are desirous of a speedy settlement of the Northwest passenger rate war are fearful of the aggressive attitude of the lines in the Western Passenger Association. General Passenger Agents Daniels of the New York Central and Roberts of the Erie, during their recent peace mission to Montreal, succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Canadian Pacific to a restoration of passenger rates to the Northwest on the basis that prevailed before the present trouble began. When this proposition was submitted to the Western Passenger Association, however, it was flatly refused. The large conference of railroad men held in this city last Tuesday resulted only in extracting a promise from the Western Association to send a representative to a general conference, to be held at the offices of the Trunk Line Association on next Tuesday. No assurance has yet been received from the Western lines of a disposition to stop the rate war.

B. D. Caldwell is the Chairman of the Western Passenger Association, and the principal lines embraced in that association are the Atchison, the St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern, Missouri Pacific, Wabash, Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Denver and Rio Grande, and Chicago and Alton. So long as these roads decline to join in an agreement to restore through passenger rates to the Northwest the fight is bound to go on.

Thus far the attitude of the Trunk Line Association has been that of a pacificator and mediator. The Canadian Pacific's aggressive cuts in rates have in each instance been followed by a protest from the New York Central Road, which has given notice that it will not be a party to such proceedings. Inasmuch as the Canadian Pacific gets in and out of New York over the New York Central, it can only ticket passengers to the Northwest from New York City by paying the full local rates to the New York Central up to the point of connection with its own line.

Chicago Railroad Station Sold.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company has transferred its easement to the right of way through the property on Franklin Street, 150 feet south of Jackson Boulevard, formerly occupied by the road as a terminal station of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. The consideration was $145,000. The leasehold and building are by this action placed entirely in the control of the Western Railway Construction Company, which owns them.

Illinois Central Earnings.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The net earnings of the Illinois Central for the month of January were $763,516, an increase of $40,864 over the same month of last year. From July 1 to Jan. 30 the gross earnings of the road were $13,541,788, an increase of $3,470,043. For the month of February the gross earnings are estimated at $2,177,767, an increase of $418,527.

Canadian Pacific Earnings.

MONTREAL, March 10.—The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ending March 7 were $454,000; for the same period last year $325,000; increase, $129,000.

TRIES TO DIE ON WEDDING DAY.

A Shoe Dealer Attempts Suicide When Marriage Hour Approaches.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., March 10.—Frederick Brotz, a shoe dealer, was to have married Margaret Sohnleim in the parsonage of the Methodist church this afternoon, but the ceremony did not take place because the bridegroom was lying at the point of death. He tried to kill himself, and the chances are that his efforts will result successfully. He cut his wrists and his throat, and almost bled to death before he was found in his room.

To Coroner Nugent Brotz admitted that he tried to kill himself. He said that, although he loved his sweetheart, he was too bashful to claim her, and that he decided to kill himself. The Rev. Fairbank Stockdale was to have performed the ceremony, and all the arrangements had been made.

Miss Sohnleim became hysterical when informed of what Brotz had done.

WHAT MELBA SAYS:

I highly commend the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. I use it with my daily diet. It improves my appetite and digestion wonderfully.

Nellie Melba

Beware of Imitations.
The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has the signature on neck label. Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, N. Y.

Johann Hoff

An Amendment to the Jockey Club's Rules Makes the Starter's Power Absolute.

MR. FITZGERALD TO BENEFIT

Hereafter Fines on the Jockeys Will Be Imposed by the Official at the Post Instead of by Stewards.

The members of The Jockey Club at their monthly meeting yesterday decided to give Chris J. Fitzgerald, who was recently appointed official starter for the race tracks under the supervision of the club, absolute control over the jockeys at the post.

They changed the rule which has stood since "Jimmie" Rowe was starter, by which the powers of the starter were limited, and which the horsemen claim has been one of the chief reasons for the wretched starting seen on The Jockey Club race tracks for several seasons.

Under the old rule a jockey who attempted to take an advantage at the start, or who refused to obey the orders of the starter, could not be punished directly by that official. The starter was obliged to report the jockey to the Stewards and they meted out the punishment they saw fit. Very often the Stewards were directly interested in the jockey, and often the offense was committed by a jockey in the employ of some one of the men interested in the race track at which the Stewards acted.

Jockeys Took Advantage.

Many of the jockeys took advantage of this fact, trusting to influence to set matters right for them if they should be punished for making an effort to gain an advantage for their employers.

This state of affairs placed the starter at a disadvantage, for if he had absolute control over the jockeys, with power to fine them for disobedience, they would be less likely to take the chance of offending him.

When Mr. Fitzgerald was appointed, his friends argued that in spite of the fact that his record as a starter at New Orleans and other places, where he had the power to fine the jockeys for an infraction of the rules, was excellent, his work on the metropolitan tracks, where his wishes would be subservient to those of the Stewards, could not be so good. They urged that he should have absolute power, and their argument resulted yesterday in the adoption by The Jockey Club of the following amendment to the rules of racing:

Rule 105—To be stricken out and the following substituted therefor:

The starter shall have authority to fine or suspend a jockey for disobedience of his orders, or for attempting to take any unfair advantage, but the suspension of a jockey shall not take effect until after the last race of the day of his suspension, and the Stewards only may modify or remit penalties imposed by the starter.

The starter shall not impose any fine exceeding $200 for any offense, nor suspend beyond the last day of the meeting, and he shall report all fines and suspensions to the clerk of the scales in writing.

Stewards Also Meet.

A meeting of the Stewards of the Jockey Club was also held yesterday afternoon. There were present August Belmont, J. H. Bradford, James Galway, F. R. Hitchcock, James R. Keene, and Andrew Miller.

S. S. Howland was appointed Steward to represent the Jockey Club at the Washington Jockey Club Spring meeting, to begin Easter Monday, April 11. The following officials, appointed for the meeting, were approved: Stewards—Jesse Brown and Samuel Ross; Starter—Matt Byrnes; Judge—C. McDowell; Handicapper—W. S. Vosburgh; Clerk of the Scales—H. G. Crickmore; Paddock and Patrol Judge—J. L. Hall.

The following applications for licenses were granted:

Jockeys—Charles A. Ballard, John Coyle, Samuel J. Doggett, J. S. Hewitt, Harry Hewitt, Anthony Hamilton, Philip Neville, John P. Neumeyer, J. Willard Peck, J. Coley Thompson, and F. Littlefield.

Trainers—John Allen, John E. Cook, Lewis Elmore, Edward Feakes, James J. Haggerty, A. D. Hampton, James Hogan, William Jennings, William Lakeland, Eugene Landsberg, George W. Meehan, George T. Miller, and J. J. Sheridan.

WOMAN ATTACKED BY A NEGRO.

Badly Injured While on Her Way Home at Night Near Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., March 10.—Miss Lizzie Cousins, twenty-three years old, who lives in Belleville, was attacked and nearly killed last night by a negro. Miss Cousins was detained at her work in this city, and it was nearly 10 o'clock when she boarded a car for Belleville. She left the car at Academy Street, and started to walk down toward Ralph. At a spot where there is a high embankment the negro met her. He struck her in the mouth with his fist, knocking out several of her teeth and throwing her down the embankment. She fell upon a heap of rough stones. As she arose the negro struck her repeatedly in the face. When she fell again he kicked her into insensibility.

When she recovered consciousness her assailant had gone. She went to Squire Sandford's house, aroused the family, and told her story. Then she collapsed. The police were notified, and a physician was summoned. The young woman, after being cared for, was taken to her home. Several times during the night she lapsed into unconsciousness, but her condition was slightly improved to-day.

The police this afternoon arrested on suspicion in this city a negro, who gave his name as William Brown, thirty-eight years old, of 27 Lock Street. Before he knew why he was arrested he said he spent the night in Belleville, but afterward denied this.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for six months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. Norton Strong, Assistant Surgeon, to take effect upon the expiration of the ordinary leave of absence granted him Nov. 26, 1897.

The resignation by Capt. Barrington K. West, Commissary of Subsistence, of his commission as First Lieutenant of Cavalry (Sixth Regiment) only has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 28.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. S. Phillips is relieved as Paymaster of the Puritan March 31. He will continue duty on the Franklin.

Acting Boatswain J. J. Rochfort is detached from the navy yard at Pensacola and ordered to the naval station at Key West.

Acting Carpenter A. R. Mackie is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered at once to the naval station at Key West.

Paymaster's Clerk J. J. Cunningham is appointed to the Minneapolis on nomination of Paymaster L. C. Kerr, March 9.

Naval Cadets D. W. Wurtsbaugh, I. C. Wettengel, C. M. Tozer, T. A. Kearney, A. MacArthur, Jr., and C. P. Burt, are detached from the Baltimore March 21 and ordered home and to the Naval Academy for examination.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Jewett is ordered to the Puritan March 31.

Lieut. O. E. Lasher will be retired under date of March 9.

Paymaster G. H. Read is ordered before the examining board at New York March 11 and to await orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Oregon arrived at San Francisco March 9.
Montgomery arrived at Havana March 9.
Wilmington arrived at St. Lucia March 10.
Fern arrived at Key West March 10.
Castine arrived at Barbados March 10.
Alert arrived at San Juan del Sur March 10.
Marblehead sailed from Key West for Dry Tortugas March 10.
Porter sailed from Key West for Dry Tortugas March 10.
Vicksburg sailed from St. Kitt's for Martinique March 10.
Dupont sailed from Mobile for Key West March 10.

[illegible]

Fixes March 24 for Adjournment—Grade Crossing Bill Passed.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—The feature of the Senate this morning was a long discussion on the Senate bill appropriating an additional $8,000 for the completion of the furnishing of the Camden Armory. The bill was opposed by Senators Reed and Francis and President Skirm. The tenor of the opposition was that the original appropriation had been unjustifiably exceeded. An appropriation of $6,000 was made last year to meet a deficiency, and this year's appropriation is wanted to help meet a further deficiency of $7,200. It is understood that the remaining $1,200 is to be met by private subscription. The opposition to the appropriation was so strong that friends of the measure thought it wise to lay the matter over until some other time, and this was done.

Senator Martin moved that the Committee on Judiciary be relieved from further consideration of the Senate bill reducing the Governor's salary. Senator Johnson moved to table the motion, and this was carried by a party vote, the Republicans in the affirmative.

The Senate passed these bills: House bill authorizing third-class cities to construct and maintain sewers; Senate bill providing that the Burlington Common Council may elect its own presiding officer; Senate bill authorizing towns and townships owning water works to supply dwellings in adjoining places.

Senator William M. Johnson gave notice that the Appropriation Committee on next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock will sit to hear all persons interested in appropriations.

The afternoon session of the Senate was largely devoted to a discussion of the bill which provides that telegraph wires and poles shall be assessed as personal property in the district in which they may be located, and that in cases where the tax is not paid the poles may be cut down. Senator Reed championed the bill, which was introduced by himself. The Somerset Senator was inclined to consider "captious" many of the objections to the bill advanced by some of his colleagues. The bill finally passed with these votes in the negative: Barber, Hoffman, H. W. Johnson, Miller, Stokes, Van Cleef, and Vreeland.

The Senate passed to second reading Senate bill No. 88, which prohibits the licensing of any new drinking place located within 200 feet of a church or school.

Chairman Engle of the Railroads and Canal Committee reported favorably Senator Vreeland's bill, No. 185, authorizing the lease of the New York, Susquehanna, and Western Railroad to the Erie Railroad.

The House this afternoon, by a vote of 40 to 1, passed Senator William M. Johnson's railroad grade crossing bill, which provides that railroads shall protect crossings with gates or flagmen when so directed by the Court of Chancery upon application of any municipality.

Other bills passed were: Increasing the salary of Paterson's City Physicians; authorizing payment for the soldiers' monument in Jersey City; authorizing the Justices of the Supreme Court in first class counties to appoint Sergeants at Arms and court criers.

Mr. Benny's bill, No. 192, compelling municipalities to provide proper school accommodations for 75 per cent. of the children of school age, was advocated on third reading by the introducer, who said New Jersey was behind other States in this respect. Messrs. Bruder and Porter criticised the bill, saying its enforcement would be a burden to many municipalities. The school authorities, Mr. Porter said, are making strenuous efforts to house every child of school age, but in many instances they were handicapped by lack of funds.

Mr. Benny made a fervent appeal for the 89,000 children of New Jersey who were kept out of school for want of accommodations. New Jersey, he said, stood twenty-third among the States as to illiteracy and thirty-fourth as to proper school accommodations. He said he proposed to place the blame where it belonged, and would keep up the fight until the evil was remedied. After a long debate, the bill was made the special order for next Wednesday morning.

A concurrent resolution by Leader Gledhill was adopted, fixing Thursday, March 24, at 3 P. M., as the date for sine die adjournment.

The House also passed these bills: House bill extending the time when Hudson County may vote on the question of establishing county parks; House bill providing that a married woman living apart from her husband by written agreement may transfer property without his signature; House bill requiring all property, excepting railroad and canal property, to be taxed in whatever district it may be located; Senate bill prohibiting any city from increasing its bonded indebtedness to more than 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of taxable property of such city; House bill creating the Borough of Stockton, in Hunterdon County.

FOG LAYS AN EMBARGO.

Few Vessels Able to Go In or Out Past Sandy Hook.

A heavy fog prevailed along the coast in this vicinity yesterday and hung over the channels out by Sandy Hook so heavy that hardly a vessel of any kind succeeded in getting in or out of the harbor. The Old Dominion liner Jamestown was the first vessel reported passing in by Quarantine, and she had crept by the Hook unseen. The Allen State Line steamship Corean was reported passing in at the Hook at 6:24 A. M., and after that the Hook made no reports till night. The Corean anchored inside the Hook and did not reach Quarantine till late last night.

Among the vessels which left their piers to sail and were not reported passing out to sea were the North German Lloyd Line steamer H. H. Meier, bound for Bremen; the Ward Line steamer Niagara, the Spanish Line steamer Mexico, and the Old Dominion boat Princess Anne. They were supposed to have anchored in the Narrows or lower bay. The Meier and the Niagara finally sailed between 8 and 9 P. M.

Vessels which arrived the night before or early in the morning reached Quarantine yesterday morning before the fog had settled over the Hook. Then, with the exceptions noticed, there was an embargo on shipping till 8 P. M. A few small craft were reported arriving after that hour.

Accidentally Shot His Wife.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., March 10.—Robert Ohnneis, City Treasurer, and President of the Egg Harbor City Commercial Bank, accidently shot his wife to-day. He was cleaning his revolver, when it exploded and the bullet entered Mrs. Ohnneis's thigh. Dr. Theodore S. Boysen attended her. The wound is not considered serious.

BICYCLES.

A High Grade Bicycle must have—

Quality
"The Spalding" has that.

Reputation
"The Spalding" has that.

Then why pay more—or less—for a bicycle, when you can buy "The Spalding" for

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The Best Bicycle Built.

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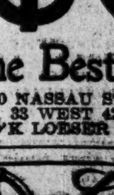

Lyndhurst
TRIPLE FRONT FORK
INCREASED STRENGTH,
INCREASES POWER.
McKEE & HARRINGTON
[illegible] Grand St., near Centre [illegible]

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Had Been Missing a Year and Is Discovered by Her Husband, Willis S. Paine.

ACCUSED OF SECRETING IT

All the Subscribing Witnesses Are Legatees, and Bequests to Them May Be Void—The Testatrix a Niece of Samuel J. Tilden.

The will of Ruby Tilden Paine, who was a niece of Samuel J. Tilden, over which there has been much litigation and mystery, has been found and was yesterday filed for probate with the Surrogate by Waldo Grant Morse, one of the executors, through his attorney, F. A. Acer.

Mrs. Paine, who was the wife of Willis S. Paine, formerly State Superintendent of Banking, and now President of the Merchants' Safe Deposit Company, died on Dec. 20, 1896, and her will bears date of March 16, 1894. It provides that her husband shall receive from the estate an income of $10,000 a year for life, and upon his death the principal reverts to the residuary estate.

To each of the nieces and nephews of the decedent is left the income on $5,000, the principal to go to them absolutely when they arrive of age. The Trustees of the Congregational Church of New Lebanon, N. Y., are to have $10,000 in trust, the income to be applied to the minister's salary as long as the church may exist. Ruby Tilden Carpenter of Troy, a niece of the testatrix, receives the income from $10,000, and $1,000 each is bequeathed to Lizzie Gould, Mary Nealon, Fannie King, and Annette Spalding of 1,232 W Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

To the Methodist Episcopal Society of Foreign Missions is left the income on $3,000 for the maintenance of a native missionary at Allahabad, India, now under the direction of the Rev. Rockwell Clancy, and the Atlanta University for Colored Students gets the income from $1,000, the same to be applied for educating a young man studying for the ministry. Mrs. Paine leaves her engagement ring to her husband, and her jewels go to her sister and nieces.

Her husband and Mr. Morse are made executors, provided the former serves without compensation, and Mr. Morse for one-half the statutory fees.

All the residue of the estate is to be divided equally between the testator's sisters and brothers, George H. Tilden, Samuel J. Tilden, Henrietta T. Blatchford, Caroline B. Whittlesey, and Susan T. Sabin, in equal shares. The value of the estate is not given in the petition, but Mrs. Paine inherited $300,000 from her uncle, Samuel J. Tilden, and the estate is estimated at $400,000.

A Search and a Suit.

Some time after Mrs. Paine's death a search was made for her will, but it was not found. Mrs. Henrietta T. Blatchford, her sister, then, acting for herself and her brothers and sisters, brought a suit by summons in the Supreme Court against Willis S. Paine to establish a will, and obtained from Justice Truax an order for the examination before a referee of Mr. Paine, in order that she might be able from the information obtained from him to frame a complaint.

Mrs. Blatchford alleged at that time that a will was in existence and was being withheld by Mr. Paine, who knew its provisions, and she declared that drafts of the will were in existence, showing that Mrs. Paine had disposed of the estate in precisely the manner which the will proves she had. Richard H. Clarke was appointed referee in the proceedings, and Lawyer Acer obtained from Justice Beach an order setting aside the order of Justice Truax for Mr. Paine's examination.

In thus setting the order aside Justice Beach said that the plaintiff, by her own affidavit, showed that she knew as much of the contents as Paine did. The plaintiff appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which reversed the ruling of Justice Beach, but gave the defendant leave to move to limit the scope of the examination.

The referee then issued a subpoena calling on Mr. Paine to appear for examination, and on Jan. 13 last Mr. Paine, to evade the service of the subpoena, left his residence in the Plaza Hotel and went to Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City. On Jan. 24 Mr. Paine came to this city, and while he was in this jurisdiction the subpoena was served on him. He refused to obey it, and claimed that the referee had lost jurisdiction of the original proceedings. A motion was at once made to Justice Cohen to set aside the subpoena, and the Justice, while holding with Mr. Paine, nevertheless ordered him to appear and be examined, holding also that personal service was not necessary. Mr. Paine did not appear, however, and continued to live in New Jersey.

Mr. Paine's Discovery.

Matters were in this shape when Mr. Paine discovered the will on Monday last. According to Lawyer Acer, Mr. Paine found the will among some papers belonging to the testatrix which he had not previously examined. Mr. Acer claims that it would be nonsense to suppose that Mr. Paine was purposely withholding the will, as under its provisions he fares better than if it were proved that his wife had died intestate.

At all events, the discovery of the will was simultaneous with the entry of an order of Justice Bischoff obtained for Mr. Paine, and citing Mrs. Blatchford to show cause why the order for the examination of the defendant should not be set aside. In this Mr. Paine made affidavit that he had told Mrs. Blatchford all he knew of the will. Mr. Acer said yesterday that Mr. Paine would have submitted to an examination if the plaintiff's counsel, Elihu Root, had consented to stipulate as to the form of the examination. He said Mr. Paine was fearful that after his deposition was taken a case might be made out to fit it.

The will discloses the remarkable fact that the three subscribing witnesses to the instrument are all legatees under the will. They are Susie T. Sabin, a sister, who gets one-fifth of the residuary estate and other bequests; H. Tilden Swan, a nephew, who gets $5,000, and Emily R. Tilden, a sister-in-law, who gets some of the decedent's jewelry and effects. Section 2,544 of the Code of Civil Procedure says on the subject:

> If any person shall be a subscribing witness to the execution of any will wherein any beneficial devise, legacy, interest, or appointment of any real or personal estate shall be made to such witness, and such will cannot be proved without the testimony of such witness, the said devise, legacy, interest, or appointment shall be void so far only as concerns such witness or any claiming under him.

Mr. Acer was surprised when this peculiar state of affairs was pointed out to him yesterday. He had not drawn the bill, he said, and had not noticed that all the witnesses were legatees. He declined to give an opinion on the validity of the legacies, and whether more litigation would be the outcome. In the Surrogate's office no similar instance could be recalled, and it was the general opinion that the bequests to witnesses may be void.

AMOS R. ENO'S WILL.

His Family Receives the Bulk of the Estate—Amherst College Gets $50,000—Other Beneficiaries.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 10.—The will of Amos R. Eno, which was executed in Simsbury, Conn., in February, 1894, and which leaves the bulk of the estate to his family, was witnessed by Charles E. Curtis, the Rev. Charles E. Stowe, Jeffrey O. Phelps, and Alexander Pattison of that place. These witnesses have been summoned to be in New York to-morrow, when the will will be offered for probate. It disposes of $20,000,000 of property.

The public bequests include $50,000 to Amherst College. The Congregational Church in Simsbury, Conn., receives $7,000. This church has been the frequent beneficiary of Mr. Eno's generosity in the past. The American Home Missionary Society, the American Sunday School Union, the Colored Orphan Asylum, the De Milt Dispensary, the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Females, the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, the New York Cancer Hospital, the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, the Training School for Nurses, East Twenty-sixth Street, the [illegible] for the Blind, and the New England Society, all city institutions, receive [illegible] tion of the Chamber of Commerce of New York for aid and assistance to such members as may be reduced to poverty, and for aid to their families, provided that a like sum is raised by the corporation.

The sum of $1,200,000 is given to Amos F. Eno, out and out; to Henry C. Eno, $1,000,000; William P. Eno, $1,000,000; Mrs. Mary Eno Pichot, $1,000,000; Mrs. Antoinette Eno Ward, $1,000,000; Florence C. and Mary P. Eno, daughters of Henry C. Eno, $500,000 apiece. The brother of the deceased in Connecticut receives $30,000, and the two sisters $40,000 apiece.

The rest of the estate, after payment of these bequests and some important personal remembrances, will go to the children and grandchildren. Nothing that Mr. Eno advanced in past years in favor of Henry C. Eno was counted against him in making the distribution of the property. Mr. Eno leaves $25,000 for his monument in Simsbury, Conn., his native town.

NINE ELDERS WHO RESIGNED.

Session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Accepts the Resignations and Does Nothing More.

Most of the remaining members of the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church attended the regular session meeting last night. No other resignations were offered and the feeling seemed to be that the recent flurry in the affairs of the congregation has practically ended.

The resignations of eight of the nine elders who have resigned were accepted by the adoption of a resolution that the resignations of all of them who are in this country be entered on the minutes. No further action was taken in the matter. The resignation of John Inglis was not accepted because he is on his way home, being now at sea, returning from a visit abroad. The resignations entered are those of John Sloan, J. J. McCook, E. Francis Hyde, James R. Jesup, Henry L. Smith, Malcom Graham, H. B. Bond, and Alexander Maitland.

It is likely that only elders enough to bring the total number to twelve will be chosen. There is a feeling that sixteen, the former number, is too many, and that the unwieldy membership of the session has been one cause of the trouble in the past. The five new men have not been chosen, and members of the session said last night that there is no reason for haste in choosing them. It is likely that some of them will be chosen by the regular meeting two weeks hence. It may be two or three months before the number is completed. The session will select men carefully, giving due heed to suggestions sent in by members of the congregation, all of whom will be invited to express their preferences.

IN DEFENSE OF F. G. AGENS, JR.

Two Doctors and Two Women Give Testimony in His Behalf.

NEWARK, N. J., March 10.—The trial of Frederick G. Agens, Jr., on the charge of manslaughter in causing the death of Caldwell H. Abeel, was continued to-day. The morning session was taken up with medical testimony for the defense, to show that Abeel died, not as the result of the blow struck by Agens, but from acute Bright's disease. Dr. J. Henry Clark, Police Surgeon, and Dr. L. S. Hinckley, Superintendent of the County Insane Asylum, testified to that effect.

The defense called to the stand Mrs. Charles Hurd of this city. She said that Agens, herself, and Miss Emma L. Guenther of Philadelphia were seated at a table in Simonson's restaurant when Abeel and Perry entered. After a while the newcomers sent a waiter to ask what Agens would drink. He refused several times to drink, after which Abeel came over and sat down beside Miss Guenther. She finally saw Abeel raise his hand, and then she fainted. When she recovered, Abeel and Perry were at their own table and Abeel was drinking beer. There was no mark on his face, so far as she saw.

Miss Guenther was the next witness. She said that Abeel, after he sat down beside her, offered her an insult, and when Agens asked him what he meant, Abeel made a threatening gesture and Agens struck him on the upper lip.

Agens, on the stand, admitted that he struck Abeel, and said he did so because he had insulted Miss Guenther.

BURGLARS USE REVOLVERS.

Masked Thieves, When Discovered, Force Their Way to Freedom.

PATERSON, N. J., March 10.—Aaron Sonneborn, a clothing merchant, reached home to-night after he and his family had been absent all day, to find burglars had entered. Mr. Sonneborn went to the second story and found two masked men at work.

He rushed toward them, but halted when they covered him with revolvers. They obliged him to remain still while they opened a window, from which they dropped twenty feet to the ground and escaped.

CHICAGO TEACHERS WIN.

Grammar and Primary Grade Salaries to be $1,000 a Year.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 10.—Grade teachers in the public schools have won their fight for higher salaries. The Board of Education, by a vote of 19 to 1, to-day resolved that the salary of every grammar and primary grade teacher shall be increased $75 for the year 1898 and $50 per year thereafter until a maximum salary of $1,000 shall be reached.

Within three years all grammar and primary grade teachers will be receiving $1,000 per annum, or from $100 to $150 a year more than the maximum obtainable up to last night. In the same three years the present differences in salary between the grammar and primary grade teachers will be wiped out by the common maximum of $1,000.

SHAYNE KNOCKS A MAN DOWN.

Forces Peter Gabel to Pay Him $200 in Chicago and Leaves the City.

CHICAGO March 10.—At about 10:30 to-night John T. Shayne, the furrier, and a brother of C. C. Shayne of New York caught sight of Peter Gabel, for whom he had been looking since Christmas Eve to make good a worthless check for $200. Gabel ran into the Leland Hotel to escape, but Shayne followed and knocked him down and held him by the wrists.

The commotion was like a riot, and the entrance of two bluecoats and a pair of detectives upon the scene did not lessen the excitement. Upon the appearance of the officers more explanations were necessary, after which a truce was declared until Gabel could get together the $200, which Mr. Shayne demanded. This he succeeded in doing, and an hour afterward Mr. Shayne boarded a train for home.

Italian Murder Case in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The trial of Pasquale Tuddo for the murder of John Contori resulted to-night in an acquittal, but it looked during the day as though the case might go against Tuddo, when it was brought out that his mother and the wife of the victim made up some doggerel which they sang. It ran like this: "John will go to the sag (cemetery) when he has a jag, and we'll get the swag and go to Italy."

Mrs. Contori and Tuddo are said to be lovers. Mrs. Contori did not repress her joy when the jury acquitted Tuddo this evening.

Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Sold.

BUFFALO, March 10.—The New York Mutual Life Insurance Company to-day bought in under foreclosure proceedings the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Building for $360,000. The insurance company was a holder of first mortgage bonds on the building to the extent of $350,000. Interest and unpaid taxes augmented the indebtedness to $382,000. The building was erected at a total expense of $690,000.

Two Women Shot in Ohio.

TORONTO, Ohio, March 10.—At Empire, three miles south of here, last night, Rose Miller and her daughter, Winnie Addington, aged ten, were shot through a window in Mrs. Miller's home. Both may die. David McCoy, aged thirty, is charged with doing the shooting, and the police are after him. He was jilted by Mrs. Miller.

Fifteen Locomotives for Egypt.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works yesterday booked an order for fifteen locomotives for the Egyptian State Railway. They are to be heavy mogul freight engines, and will be shipped early in May. An order was also received from the National Dock Railway of New York for a switching engine.

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Addresses on Municipal Topics Delivered at Its Annual Dinner.

MR. GUGGENHEIMER'S SPEECH

He Responds for "The City of New York"—G. L. Rives Talks on "Rapid Transit"—Some of the Guests Present.

The fourth annual dinner of the North Side Board of Trade was held last night in the Schnorer Clubhouse at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, with 150 members and guests at the table. President James L. Wells of the board officiated as toastmaster. He introduced as the first speaker Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, whose subject was "The City of New York." Mr. Guggenheimer said in part:

The charter of the City of New York is probably the world's most conspicuous example of a high and generous measure of municipal home rule. You, gentlemen, have insisted, and the Democratic Party in this city will, I believe, sustain your position, that there shall not be even the slightest abrogation of the privileges that have been conferred upon us by the charter. In the light of the decisions of the highest court of this State, we submit that a charter right, once bestowed, becomes inalienable, and that under the constitutional guarantee that the obligation of a contract shall not be impaired, there is no power in the Legislature of the State to take away with its left hand what it has given us with its right. We contend unanimously that, in all the affairs which naturally belong to municipal administration, we shall be governed, not by the will of the State of New York, but by the will of the citizens of the City of New York proclaimed in the Municipal Assembly by their duly elected representatives.

The November Election.

Gentlemen: In November last the people of this city won a signal victory at the polls. An administration was elected to safeguard the interests of the whole community, but especially of the workingmen and business men of New York City. To a large extent the fruits of that victory have been snatched from us by restrictions which hamper and impede us in our administration of city affairs. But our position in this respect is only a trifling disadvantage in comparison with the danger flowing from the insidious attempts which are now being made by enemies of popular government to abridge many of the privileges and immunities which were granted to us by the charter. I believe that I am expressing the sentiments of all those whom I am addressing in this room to-night when I assert that, as citizens of New York, we are absolutely as one man in our resistence to any infraction or impairment of the liberties conferred upon us by the charter.

Gentlemen, the North Side Board of Trade deserves the gratitude of this community, because it has been incorporated for the purpose of protecting the interests and advancing the welfare of the large and increasing population that lies north of the Harlem River. The Borough of the Bronx is a child in years, but in its stature it is a strong man. In a very few years, if you will allow me to assume the rôle of a prophet, it will become one of the most important districts in our city. An increase in population and manufacturing activities means an increase in the values of property, and the North Side Board of Trade challenges the gratitude of the inhabitants of this borough, because it seeks to secure from the Municipal Assembly such improvements as will make the Borough of the Bronx not only beautiful in its parks and residences, but strong and prosperous in those business and manufacturing industries which create and diffuse wealth.

Growth of the City.

And now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, let me pass for a few minutes from the consideration of your local affairs to the toast of "Greater New York." The name itself implies a contrast. Only the historian can give an adequately graphic description of the swift and splendid transformation scene that has been displayed on this island of Manhattan and on the neighboring shores. No fairy tale is as enthralling to the imagination as the story of the birth and growth of New York City. Only a few years ago, as measured by the century marks of history—for a hundred years are only a breathing space in the life of nations—a Dutch colony established itself on the southern edge of Manhattan and called the settlement New Amsterdam. Those sedate conservative old burghers, with the same obdurate energy with which their countrymen had walled out the tumbling waves of the northern sea, soon reproduced on the fringe of the American forests the life and industries of the sturdy Hollanders; they built their quaint old houses; they fenced off their building lots and gardens; they cleared the island as far east as Broadway and as far north as Wall Street. They had confidence in their future. But as they met together in the Winter evenings to smoke their clay pipes and discuss the prospects of their little town, could it ever have entered even into their wildest dreams that, before many years had rolled into the past their settlement would become a new city with a new name, and that on the Island of Manhattan there would be reared a magnificent city, strong, majestic, cosmopolitan, and humane, the expression in stone and mortar, in art and engineering, in intellectual development and business activities, of the strenuous spirit that is the product, not of the Anglo-Saxon mind alone, but of all the nations of the earth that have found in America a refuge from tyranny and intolerance. Greater New York! Yes, it is only a relative term. It implies that our greatness to-day surpasses that of yesterday, and, in that sense, it is a term that will be eternally applicable to our city.

No Limit to Its Expansion Set.

The genius and outlook of New York are an ever widening circle. Destiny has set no limits to our democratic civilization or to the expansion of the democratic city which is the pulse of the American continent and the index of American liberties.

Gentlemen, I have contrasted New York with New Amsterdam; let me compare it with the New York of 1897. Last year we were a house divided against itself, on account of the dissociation of the various municipalities which have now been made one by the charter. We were proud, however, to call ourselves New Yorkers. For us it has always been the one city in America, first in art and culture, in spite of the pretensions of any other city; and first against all the world in its driving business energies. With how much greater reason are we proud of New York to-day? The municipalities, which were geographically one, have become one politically, and we have now a city which is the glory of America, because it represents the American spirit of unwearied progress; which is the pride of the State of New York, because it justifies and will justify the wisdom of the Legislature in granting us the right of local self-government, and which is the boast of its citizens because it is the living product of the energy of its working men, and of the merchants whose brains have directed the course of its capital, and whose recognition of the rights of labor has strengthened the brawn and sinew of the men who toil.

Material Greatness Not Enough.

But, gentlemen, we are not worthy of this title, simply because of our material prosperity. Greatness does not consist in mere magnitude. The city is made for men and not men for the city. Humanity is vaster in its importance than minarets or pinnacles as lofty as a mountain range. Humanity transcends all things, because humanity can suffer. At the bar of public opinion, therefore, we shall not dare to speak of our city as "Greater New York," merely because its houses of business are the palaces of merchant princes. To deserve such a title, we must make it our first object to promote the interests and ameliorate the condition of all the men and women and children whose homes are in this city. That should be our aim. The greatness of our city will consist not merely in the magnificence of its material accomplishments, in its trade and commerce, in the increased values of its real estate, in its intellectual and artistic pre-eminence, or in its civic pride as the future capital of the world, but in its practical insistance upon the grand democratic theory that the first duty of government is to secure the well being of the governed and especially of those classes in the community who are actually wealth producers. Then, and not until then, shall we be great, in the highest and best sense of the word, until we have thrown open the gates of free and unlimited opportunity for all our citizens; and, while protecting the fruitage of intellect and industry, shall suppress, with a heavy, merciless hand [illegible] among all classes of our people.

President Haffen's Address.

The next speaker was Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx. In his address he said that the home rule guaranteed by the charter was largely a fiction, and commented on the fact that the affairs of the boroughs were now often administered by men who neither resided in them nor cared about them. His criticisms were general, and not specific, and at the outset he disclaimed any intention of criticising the administration. He hoped the defects complained of would be remedied in time.

"Public Improvements" was the toast assigned to Maurice F. Holahan. He was followed by George L. Rives, who spoke about "Rapid Transit." He urged the necessity of aggressive work on the part of the north side citizens to make the companies enjoying valuable franchises live up to the terms of their contracts, and pointed out that the future of that part of the city depended largely on the service given by the rapid transit companies.

"Educational Advantages of the North Side" was responded to by Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken of the University of New York.

"Our Neighbor on the North," was the subject discussed by E. K. Martin, and "The North Side Bar," the address of the last speaker, was given by Henry A. Gumbleton.

The guests included Alderman Frank Gass, the Rev. T. J. Campbell, S. J.; the Rev. P. Pandy of St. Jerome's Church, E. S. Oliver, John De Hart, Albert E. Davis, William R. Deal, James F. McCartney, Commissioner of Street Cleaning; Ashbel P. Fitch, L. W. Redington, Samuel McMillan, D. C. Murray, Henry Geiger, and A. T. Hettenroth.

SUPREME COURT ATTACKED.

Gov. Leedy of Kansas Condemns Its Decision in the Nebraska Maximum Rate Case.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 10.—The Populist administration of the State of Kansas today gave out a public address severely criticising the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Nebraska maximum freight rate case. The address is significant, in view of the fact that Gov. Leedy has taken steps preliminary to the calling of the State Legislature in special session for the purpose of enacting a maximum freight rate law. While the address is given out over the signature of the Governor, it has been approved by Chief Justice Doster of the State Supreme Court and other prominent Populists.

The Governor begins his address with the statement that for a year the press dispatches have said that the opinion in the Nebraska case would be adverse to the State, and he insinuates that these forecasts were put out in advance by persons connected with the court, in order to feel the public pulse. Then he says:

"The opinion has been handed down, and the dispatches say that it is a clean victory for the railroads. On the contrary, it is an unclean victory in every aspect of the case, showing that no matter how carefully the robes of justice are folded about the personnel of the Supreme Court, these robes can no longer conceal the cloven hoof of official malfeasance and usurpation."

The Governor declares that the Constitution of Nebraska gives the Legislature power to establish maximum charges for transportation, and that the Supreme Court has tried to abrogate it. He challenges Justice Harlan's declaration that a corporation is a person under the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which he quotes, adding: "How can this apply to corporations? Corporations are not born; they are created—made by law. They cannot be naturalized; they can take no oath of allegiance; only human beings born elsewhere can do that.

"Who are the persons who shall not, according to the fourteenth amendment, be deprived of life, liberty or property, nor be denied equal legal protection? Everybody outside the asylum and off the Federal judicial bench knows them to be—and to only be—natural persons. They are those who, besides the capacity to hold property and enjoy legal protection, also have life and can enjoy legal protection—also have life and can enjoy liberty—and that means human beings.

"Nobody but a slave or a knave will yield assent to the hideous distortion of meaning which Judge Harlan gives to the word 'person' as used in the fourteenth amendment, and upon which he bottoms his infamous decision, and which shows to what depths of iniquity the Supreme Court of the United States has descended."

In conclusion, Gov. Leedy says that the maximum rate idea will be presented to the Kansas Legislature in such shape that, to decide against it, the Court must reverse its decision in the Nebraska case, and he says that "if the Court still pursues the corrupt and rotten practice that it has heretofore, by changing its decisions to suit the shifting interests of the railroad corporations," the remedy will be with the people in their dealings with the courts or in building railroads of their own.

WIRE NAIL MAKERS COMBINE.

A Combination of Some of the Larger Concerns to be Formed with $24,000,000 Capital.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The plan of the larger wire nail companies in the country to form a trust has been abandoned, and, instead of a great combination, several of the concerns which were the leaders in the movement to form a trust have decided to form a combination of their own and to leave the others on the outside. The companies which are to form the new combination are:

The Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, which controls several plants, one in St. Louis, two in Joliet, Ill.; one in Cleveland, one in Beaver Falls, Penn.; one in Pittsburg, and one in Allentown, Penn. I. L. Elwood of De Kalb, Ill., who controls the Elwood Wire and Nail Company and the I. L. Elwood Manufacturing Company, both of De Kalb; the American Wire Nail Company of Anderson, Ind.; the Salem Wire Nail Company, which controls one plant at Salem, Ohio, and one at Findlay, Ohio; the H. P. Nail Company of Cleveland, and the American Wire Company of Cleveland.

The failure of the plan to form a trust which should include all the large concerns of the country was due to the fact that several of the companies which were to have become members could not show a volume of business sufficient to justify the promoters in paying the price demanded. Some of them were not making money in quantities sufficiently large to make them desirable members of the combination, and after the expert accountants had gone over their books and reported to the promoters it was finally decided that the above-named companies would form a combination of their own.

The capital stock of the combination will be $24,000,000, of which $12,000,000 will be preferred and $12,000,000 common stock. The head offices of the combination, which has as yet not been given a name, will be in this city, and it is expected that all the companies which are to become members will be operating under one head by the 2d of April, which is the date set for the launching of the enterprise. It has not as yet been decided where the new company will be incorporated, but it probably will be in Illinois. No officers have been selected, and will not be for some days. One of the chief men in the enterprise said to-night that, so far nothing had been done except to agree to form a combination on the lines given above.

The estimated valuation of the plants made by experts in the employ of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York is $9,527,970. This amount has, however, been placed at $8,000,000 in estimating the assets, and the balance of the capital stock, $4,000,000, will be in cash working capital. The Illinois Steel Company of this city is a party to the agreement, although not an actual part of it. The wire mills have agreed to take the entire output of its rod mills, estimated at 190,000 tons annually.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—E. Thurnana, Paris; N. Dugald Stuart, London.

BUCKINGHAM.—George Warre, London; Mayor A. C. Houghton, North Adams.

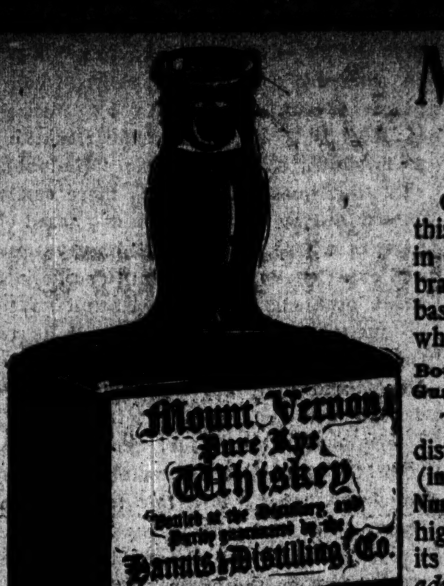
FIFTH AVENUE.—Ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft, Rhode Island; Prof. Goldwin Smith, Toronto.

HOFFMAN.—E. Martin White, Her Majesty's steamship Renown, Bermuda; Col. W. F. Cody, Wyoming.

IMPERIAL.—Col. Thomas R. Marshall, Richmond, Va.

MURRAY HILL.—The Rev. Dwight L. Moody, Northfield; C. W. May, London.

WALDORF.—Ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; Baron Meyer, London.



Mount Vernon
PURE RYE

Owing to its fine, full, mellow flavor, this whiskey commands the highest price in barrels (to wholesale dealers) of any brand now on the market, and is the basis of most of the bottled blended whiskies now so extensively advertised.

Bottled at the Distillery with an absolute Guaranty of Purity and Original Condition.

The consumer buying this—the only distillery bottling of MOUNT VERNON (in **SQUARE Bottles, each bearing the Numbered Guaranty Label**)—secures the highest grade of Pure Rye Whiskey in its natural condition, *entirely free from adulteration with cheap spirits and flavorings.*

FOR MEDICINAL USE

it has the endorsement of the most prominent physicians throughout the United States.

For Sale by All Reliable Dealers.

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., New York, Sole Agents for the United States.

AN OLD OFFENDER CAUGHT.

"The Rev." James Jamieson Arrested for Swindling Wall Street Brokers.

Detective Sergts. McCauley and Kelly yesterday arrested a well-known swindler, who this time gave his name as the Rev. James Jamieson, 64 years old, and said he was working in the missionary field. He was caught in Wall Street visiting brokers' offices. It was found that he had obtained $5 each from Beverly Chew, 37 Wall Street; Stanley W. Dexter, 71 Wall Street, and Hatch & Foote, and $10 from H. H. Cammann of 51 Liberty Street.

His stock in trade was a forged letter signed by Bishop Doane of Albany. The letter set forth that the Rev. Mr. Jamieson was the manager of the missionary field at Norwood, St. Lawrence County, and authorized him to solicit subscriptions to help defray the expenses of rebuilding St. Andrew's Church in that village. In the letter the earnest hope was expressed that churchmen of means would cheerfully further the efforts being made by the bearer.

Before being locked up at Police Headquarters Jamieson admitted his guilt to Capt. McClusky. His picture is in the Rogues' Gallery as a hotel beat and all-around swindler. He was arrested once for stealing a diamond ring and a watch from a guest at the Hotel Netherland. He was tried, but in some way escaped punishment. He was afterward arrested on the same charge in Brooklyn and served a term on the Island. He is variously known as Jones, Scott, and Ferguson. He has, according to the police, been playing the missionary game for years. He will be arraigned in the Centre Street Court this morning.

MAN AND WIFE DIE TOGETHER.

Mr. and Mrs. Driscoll Take Morphine at Nashville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 10.—Mrs. John L. Driscoll was found dead in her room at the Chamber of Commerce Building this afternoon, while her husband, in a dying condition, was seated in a chair near her.

The discovery was made by a physician, who received a note from Driscoll asking him to call at his room, stating that his wife was dead and that he would be dead when found. Morphine had been taken, probably on account of ill health. Driscoll was a shorthand teacher.

A BISHOP'S SON ELOPES.

Ran Away with a Policeman's Daughter at Middletown, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 10.—Police Officer John Inglis of this place is authority for the statement that Miss Effie Inglis, his eighteen-year-old daughter has eloped with R. H. Newton of Richmond, Va., a son of the late Bishop Newton of Virginia, and that the couple were married in Springfield, Mass., by the Rev. A. E. Fitch.

Mr. Inglis says his daughter left home Monday afternoon, and took the 1:27 train for Hartford, where she was joined by Newton. Young Newton last year was a student at Bishop Williams's Berkeley School, and it is stated that he severed his connection with that institution by request.

MEXICANS ASK INDEMNITY.

Attempt to Enforce Their Claim on Clipperton Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The Call to-day says the Mexican Government will attempt to compel the Oceanic Phosphate Company to pay an indemnity of $1,500,000 for unlawfully shipping guano from Clipperton Island in the Pacific Ocean. Although the Mexican Government claims the ownership of this island, the phosphate company is convinced that it has as much right to the island as the Mexicans.

The company took possession of the island in 1885, and since that time has been steadily shipping guano to San Francisco and to Honolulu, receiving from $10 to $20 a ton for it.

UNDERTAKER BADLY HURT.

His Horse Ran Away, and He Was Thrown to the Pavement.

Thomas J. Daly, an undertaker of 3 and 5 First Street, Manhattan Borough, was severely injured yesterday afternoon by being thrown from a wagon in Meeker Avenue, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn. Daly was on his way to Calvary Cemetery with a pine box which was intended for a casket. At Meeker Avenue and North Henry Street he was run into by a coach which came from the opposite direction.

The force of the collision caused Daly's wagon to tilt, which frightened the horse, and it ran away. The animal dashed along Meeker Avenue, and just grazed a trolley car of the Bushwick Avenue line. The horse, in trying to clear the car, upset the wagon, and Daly and his box landed on the pavement. He struck on his head, and was rendered unconscious. Daly was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, and afterward home. He was seriously injured. The horse was stopped further on, after smashing the wagon.

J. P. SUFFIELD ARRESTED.

Accused of Obtaining Money on a Forged Draft for $50.

John P. Suffield, fifty years old, of 266 West Nineteenth Street, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station yesterday charged with grand larceny. He was arrested at Bensonhurst by Detectives Wund and Bernard, in the employ of the Seigel-Cooper Company. Suffield, it is alleged, went to the store about six weeks ago and bought goods worth $2. In payment he presented a draft for $50, drawn on the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at Washington, dated Jan. 26, and purporting to have been signed by Congressman William Sulzer. He received the balance in cash. The draft was returned from Washington stamped as a forgery. Detectives had been looking for Suffield until yesterday.

Detective Wund said that some time ago Suffield went into a Sixth Avenue furniture store and bought a $15 rug. He presented a draft for $50, bearing the forged signature of Congressman Amos J. Cummings. The draft was cashed and the rug was expressed to Congressman Cummings, who paid the charges. Suffield will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court to-day.

Woonsocket Cars to Shun Wheels.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 10.—Hereafter on the Woonsocket street railway no car is to be propelled within 100 feet of any bicycle preceding it in any part of the highway, and cars must be stopped until bicycles moving in the opposite direction have passed. The reason for this is a verdict against the company in the Supreme Court by which a man was awarded $8,688 for injuries received by being struck by a car while he was riding a bicycle.

BOSTON FUGITIVE CAUGHT.

W. H. Orme Arrested on a Steamer for Embezzlement—He Was Engaged to Many Girls.

BOSTON, March 10.—William H. Orme, a Chelsea insurance collector, was taken off the steamer Cambroman at the instance of Stephen A. Roberts, a private detective of East Boston, and arraigned this morning upon several complaints and held in $1,100 bonds for appearance on Saturday to answer to a charge of embezzlement from Miss Minnie M. Gardiner of East Boston.

The defendant lived with his wife and family in Chelsea up to a month ago, when he sailed hurriedly for England, where he was born. He went on a cattle steamer Feb. 9, and returned on the Cambroman as assistant steward. Some women, it is alleged, were looking for him for various reasons before he sailed, and Detective Roberts had been waiting for his return to this country to bring him to account. Orme has demonstrated that he is a man of great persuasive eloquence, as investigation has shown that there were six unmarried women to whom he was paying attention, and to all of whom he was engaged to be married.

Orme was an organizer for the Sons of Temperance of Massachusetts, and he obtained a charter for a lodge in Chelsea, numbering nearly all of his fiancées in the list of charter members, although no one of the girls knew of the relations of any of the others. Orme gave each young woman his proper address in Chelsea, and when he was ill last September at least two of them called to see him, saw his wife and children, and went away without guessing that he was a married man. Mr. Orme was an active church member, being a teacher in the Sunday school of an East Boston Methodist church and an attendant and frequent speaker at the weekly meetings of a Baptist society in Chelsea.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adams & McMurray, Hawkinsville, Ga.; J. W. Adams, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Allman, K. E. & S. E., York, Penn.; Miss Allman, millinery and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.
Burka Brothers, Union Springs, Ala.; M. Burka, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. W. Morton, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. M. Rhodes, woolens; 8 Greene Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bradley & Blakely, Denver, Col.; H. M. Blakely, furnishing goods; Grand Union Hotel.
Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Brown, H., & Co., Jackson, Tenn.; H. Brown, clothing and millinery; Hotel Albert.
Cohen Company, The, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. N. L. Simonds, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Quinlan, trimmings; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Crumley, J. L., Bristol, Tenn., dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Dencker, J., Zanesville, Ohio, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.
Dague Brothers & Co., Akron, Ohio; W. J. Dague, notions and carpets; Grand Hotel.
Drake, M. C., Kingston, N. Y.; W. Dugan, dress goods; Hotel Metropole.
Dunstag, M., Houston, Texas, crockery; St. Denis Hotel.
Delaplain Dry Goods Company, Wheeling, West Va.; H. Quarrier, dress goods and woolens; 95 Franklin Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Grant & Holmes, Ellenville, Ohio; W. N. Grant, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, silks, velvets, dress goods, trimmings, cloaks, linings, and wash goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. O. Dyatt, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Everett House.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hartwell-Richards Company, The, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Chapman, furnishing goods; 236 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves and laces; 52 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; D. Horne, cloaks, suits, and clothing; 45 Lispenard Street.
Hartmeyer, G., Circleville, Ohio, carpets, clothing, and dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. F. Garrity, ruchings; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Jiedel, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; I. Jiedel, clothing; St. Nicholas Hotel.
Jones, L. M., & Co., Richmond, Ind.; G. H. Nolte, carpets and upholstery goods; D. W. Kemper, curtains; Hotel Albert.
Kenny, W. A., St. Albans, Vt., dry goods; New York Hotel.
Klee, J., Sons & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. J. Klee, overalls; Stuart House.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Long, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Martin, J. C., Hickory, N. C., clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Moses, M., Brother & Co., Scranton, Penn.; B. Moses, furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.
Milhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcuse, piece goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Marks, J. E., Rochester, N. Y., woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. H. Walter, millinery; Westminster Hotel.
Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; G. C. Owen, notions and underwear; Murray Hill Hotel.
Potsdam Clothing Company, Potsdam, N. Y.; D. D. Bryson, clothing; A. D. Heath, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Phelps & Osborne, Jacksonville, Ill.; C. Phelps, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Rosenfield, J., & Co., Clarksfield, Tenn.; W. Rosenfield, clothing and millinery; 636 Broadway; Sinclair House.
Rosenbaum Brothers, Roanoke, Va.; E. Rosenbaum, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Stern, M., Danbury, Conn., millinery and cloaks; Hotel Metropole.
Shopbell, Gamble & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; E. Whitman, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.
Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; F. E. Blake, notions; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Stern & Mann, Canton, Ohio; M. Stern, ladies' and infants' wear and millinery; Hotel Vendome.
Smithson & Kennedy, Franklin, Tenn.; D. J. Kennedy, clothing, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. B. Fike, woolens; 454 Broome Street; Stuart House.
Sweeney, W. H., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. H. Sweeney, millinery; Union Square Hotel.
Simon, Leopold & Solomon, Chicago, Ill.; N. F. Leopold, woolens; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Simons, C., Sons' Company, Baltimore, Md.; A. Simon, domestics, notions, cloaks, laces, and dress goods; Gerlach Hotel.
Sycle, I., & Co., Richmond, Va.; M. Sycle, furnishing goods; Stuart House.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, housefurnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Zanner, H. G., Philadelphia, Penn., silks and plushes; Broadway Central Hotel.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-1aw6mF

JUDSON, SOPHRONIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHRONIA JUDSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 745 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of November, 1897. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Executor. n5-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the [illegible] day of March, 1898. JENNIE E. DE GROOT [illegible] ministratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City. m[illegible]-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 66 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

WARNER, ARLON M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARLON M. WARNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall St., in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. WILLIAM P. CLARK, JOSEPH CONNER, Executors; ELIZABETH WARNER, Executrix. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street. s24-1aw6mF

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—CHARLES H. IVISON against EDWARD IVISON, David B. Ivison, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry I. Parsons, James G. Parsons, Betsy Ann Ivison, Sarah Ivison, John C. Ivison, Mary Ivison, Helen Ivison, Emma Ivison, J. Henry Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane L. Williams, Augusta B. Dixon, Mary L. Hammer, Ivy Rhea Scott, Ruth Scott, Mary Ann Sheridan, Eliza Jane Seelye, and David B. Ivison, as sole executor of the last will and testament of William Ivison, deceased.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial to be held in the County of New York.—Dated this seventh day of December, 1897.

GOODRICH, WHITNEY & HAGEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. Address 59 & 61 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants David B. Ivison, Edward Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry I. Parsons, and James G. Parsons:

The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of February, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the same date with the complaint herein.—Dated New York, February 28, 1898. Yours, &c.

GOODRICH, WHITNEY & HAGEN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
m4-1aw6wF&ap15

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JOSEPHINE M. GOULD, plaintiff, against PETER P. REIN and BRIDGET REIN, his wife, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 2nd, 1898. G. TARLETON GOLDTHWAITE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New York.

To Peter P. Rein and Bridget Rein, his wife, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the sixteenth day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the seventeenth day of February, 1898. G. TARLETON GOLDTHWAITE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New York City. f25-1aw6wF

ROBERTS, DAVID H.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID H. ROBERTS, an adjudged incompetent person, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Annie A. Roberts, as committee of the person and property of said David H. Roberts, an adjudged incompetent person, above named, should not be had.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Supreme Court of the State [L. S.] of New York, in and for the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of said court, this 9th day of February, 1898.

W. SOHMER, Clerk.
HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Committee, 346 Broadway, New York City.
f11-1aw6wF&mar25

Notice to Creditors.

I, Henry G. Parker, Receiver of The National Water Tube Boiler Company, do, by direction of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made in a cause wherein Matthew Suydam and others are complainants, and The National Water Tube Boiler Company is defendant, bearing date the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said The National Water Tube Boiler Company to present to and prove before me by oath or affirmation their respective claims and demands against the said company within two months from the date hereof, or they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by the said Court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.—Dated March 4, 1898.

HENRY G. PARKER,
Receiver of The National Water Tube Boiler Co.,
New Brunswick, N. J.

BERDELL, THEODORE.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 13th day of December, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against THEODORE BERDELL, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Theodore Berdell, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, December 13, 1897. THOMAS PERKINS, Assignee. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. mh4-1aw6wF&ap15

SIEGEL, LOUIS C.—In pursuance to an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the 1st day of March, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LOUIS C. SIEGEL, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Louis C. Siegel, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, March 24, 1898. LOUIS F. MAHLER, Assignee. WILLIAM S. KEILEY, Attorney for Assignee, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. mh4-1aw6wF&ap15

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1898.

OFFICES:

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Germany, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
Italy, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Nanon—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Recital—2:30.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
DALY'S—Lili Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—3:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—In Gay New York—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Oliver Twist—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Die Goldne Eva—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11:00 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Lecture—3:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

MR. SHERMAN SHOULD RETIRE.

President McKinley is not an emotional man, fortunately, but he must have been deeply touched by the confidence in his wisdom and judgment which Congress and the country have so conspicuously exhibited during the past three weeks. The peace-loving people of the United States trust him because he is one of themselves, a man reared in simple surroundings to the plain life of a hard-working American citizen. Napoleonic ambitions and dreams of "glory" do not easily find lodgment in the mind of such a man. The country feels perfectly well assured that this sober-minded and sensible citizen of Ohio who sits in the President's chair is not going to war for the sake of war, and that he will exhaust all the resources of peace and amity in the endeavor to avert the evil of war. The assurance that President McKinley will do nothing that the sober judgment of the country will not approve is the basis of the popular trust in him.

There is one feature of the President's policy, however, which the people neither understand nor approve. We allude to his retention of Mr. John Sherman in the high office of Secretary of State. Of that we have seen much criticism, but no defense, no dissent from the opinion that a man whose memory is gone and whose mind is breaking up ought not to be kept in an office that now if ever should be filled by a strong man in the fullness of his powers.

The President is not just to himself. The people have a right to criticise him for that, since it is in his own interest. He has urgent need of a Minister experienced in foreign affairs, whose knowledge and ability and ripe judgment would aid and re-enforce him in these times of emergency. If our relations with Spain are in a state sufficiently grave to warrant Congress in putting fifty millions in the hands of the President for National defense, there is justifying reason for his employing in the country's service and his own the full force of eminent advisers which the law authorizes him to appoint.

It is inconceivable that any President would allow the office of Secretary of State to remain vacant for eight months. In case of death or resignation the name of a successor would be sent to the Senate without delay. But the present situation is far more than a vacancy. A vacancy can't talk or forget or misremember or humiliate our Nation and offend others by weird and irresponsible observations. For the continuance of the unseemly condition created by Mr. Sherman's presence in the Cabinet we can imagine no reason except the President's excessive kindness of heart. He shrinks from the very unpleasant duty of asking Mr. Sherman to resign. But it is a duty, even if it is disagreeable, and it is a [illegible] tion of the affairs of the Department of State were not paramount to a merciful regard for Mr. Sherman's feelings, the President would have an excuse for letting the Secretary stay, and we should have none for publicly urging his retirement.

The Republican Party is not so poor in statesmen who measure up to the requirements of this office that the President is forced to retain Mr. Sherman because he can do no better. Men of capacity and long experience in public life are within his call. The fiction that Mr. Sherman, with his fading mental powers and loosening grasp, is an adviser of the President and the head of a great executive department ought not to be kept up any longer. He is nothing in the Administration, a name, a shadow that wears a title. There should be a living mind in the office, a man to sit at the right hand of the President at the Cabinet table and help him with his great burdens and high duties.

EUROPE FOR PEACE.

The brazen inventions by which the war cry newspapers attempt to show that most of the European powers are prepared to give us aid and comfort in a war with Spain must offend even the rudimentary minds of the degraded beings who constitute the bulk of their readers. We should suppose the bookmakers and the burglars and the policy-slip writers and the divekeepers and the other classes in the community who like their newspapers yellow and screeching would have sense enough to know that no European country wants Spain and the United States to go to war.

War would impose upon all those nations friendly to both belligerents the obligation of neutrality, which is a great burden and a great nuisance. The duty must be performed, or explanations will be demanded and damages accrue, and the unceasing vigilance is wearying and expensive.

Commerce is interrupted and the busy and profitable trade of the seas is thrown into confusion. With commerce destroyers roving on the deep, with armed cruisers plunging about in quest of contraband, and with now and then a Virginius case of false registration papers and an unauthorized flag, the business of the merchantman is conducted under harassing conditions. Blockades are established and trade dwindles or is carried on at a serious risk. The whole neutral world of commercial nations suffers because of the hostilities.

England is pre-eminently a trading nation. Germany's manufacturers are pushing for recognition and custom in every market. Both these great nations want peace. France, the world's great producer of luxuries, knows well that the retrenchments of war would fall first and heaviest on her great export trade in silks, wines, finery, and elegant knickknacks. Even the little countries have interests, very important for them, that war would put in jeopardy.

The friendship of the people of Europe we enjoy. We should hope and expect to have the sympathy of most of their Governments if we should become involved in a difficulty with Spain, for we should be able to show good cause of quarrel before we engaged in one. But it is preposterous to represent any European power as "egging on" the United States at this juncture by offers of assistance.

Offers of mediation we may reasonably expect from every important Government in Europe if things come to a serious pass. Good offices will be tendered on every hand, and a great deal of good advice will be forwarded to Madrid by Spain's larger and wiser neighbors. Europe will employ every honorable and proper means to avert war and would see with deep regret and genuine concern for its own interests the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Spain.

THE NEBRASKA RAILWAY DECISION.

Eminent railway officers and lawyers intimately acquainted with railway affairs unite in regarding the decision of the Supreme Court in the Nebraska case as of very great value to the owners of railway property, and this it undoubtedly is. In substance it declares that State Legislatures cannot fix the rates to be charged for transportation within State limits arbitrarily, and that such action is subject to review by the Federal courts in order to ascertain and decide whether the rates so fixed are really reasonable, or whether on the contrary they deprive the railway owners of property without due process of law. This is an explicit declaration of the power and duty of the Federal courts to pass upon all rates fixed by State Legislatures, and to determine, in their discretion and guided by such principles as they may adopt, whether such rates afford a fair return for services rendered. Although it is not so stated directly in the decision it is completely implied that the Federal courts can take like action with reference to rates on inter-State traffic, when they shall have been fixed by statute, and that they may so be fixed.

Now, whatever may be the immediate or permanent advantage to railway owners from this avowal of the authority and purpose of the Federal courts to check confiscation by act of State Legislatures, the doctrine proclaimed by the Supreme Court may have consequences of very great importance, the full scope of which it is not easy now to comprehend. That doctrine leads logically to the conception of the Federal courts, and especially the Supreme Court, as the tribunal of final resort, sitting in the capacity of a Railway Commission in permanence and passing upon subjects of the greatest technical difficulty and complexity. The general question which the court has announced its duty to decide is: "What are the considerations to which weight [illegible] the compensation which a railroad company is entitled to receive?" Justice Harlan fully appreciates the situation, as is shown by the remark: "Undoubtedly that question could be more easily determined by a commission composed of persons whose special skill, observation, and experience qualify them to so handle great problems of transportation as to do justice to the public as well as to those whose money has been used to construct and maintain highways for the convenience and benefit of the people." Nevertheless, the "Court cannot shrink from the duty" of determining, on the one hand, what "is a fair return upon the value of that which" a railway company "employs for the public convenience," and on the other hand, that "no more is exacted from" the public "for the use of a public highway than the services rendered are reasonably worth."

These are very knotty questions, and they are not made to appear less so by the manner in which the Supreme Court says that they must be determined. "We hold," says the decision, "that the basis of all calculations as to reasonableness of rates to be charged by a corporation maintaining a highway under legislative sanction must be the fair value of the property being used by it for the convenience of the public. And in order to ascertain that value the original cost of construction, the amount expended in improvements, the amount and market value of its bonds and stock, the present as compared with the original cost of construction, the probable earning capacity of the property under any rates prescribed by statute, and the sum required to meet operating expenses are all matters for consideration, and to be given such weight as may be just and right in the particular case."

To realize what such an inquiry implies we have only to imagine for a moment any great railway corporation required to submit to a court an accurate statement of the actual cost of its construction and improvements and a trustworthy calculation of "the present as compared with the original cost of construction." That would be a task that would puzzle the most accomplished and experienced experts. When it shall have been made, it would apparently, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, be the basis of the determination of a "fair return upon the value" of the property. Is the "value" to be measured by the amount actually expended in creating the property, or by what it would cost to replace the property, or upon the earning capacity of the property? And what weight is to be given in the case of any company to its relations, friendly or otherwise, to other companies capable of aiding it or competing with it? These are but examples of the puzzles to which the Supreme Court may be called upon to give reasonable and just solutions. And they suggest—with all respect to the court—that, since this is the actual law, it would be extremely wise to change the law and to provide an agency for such functions better fitted to discharge them.

"ENTANGLING ALLIANCES."

There are very few Americans who will not feel a thrill of gratitude and brotherhood in reading the report of yesterday's proceedings of the British House of Commons. The intrinsic significance of the question which was to be made by Mr. Duncombe, and was withdrawn for reasons unrelated to its merits, was heightened by the position of Mr. Duncombe. He is a Conservative and a supporter of the Salisbury Government. Of course this fact does not make his the Ministerial position, but it does show that it is possible for a thorough-going Tory to take such a position, and it seems from Mr. Duncombe's own account of the matter that many of his fellow-Tories share his views. We can well understand that the Government found awkward the form of a question which bluntly inquired whether it "would consider the advisableness of placing the British fleet at the disposal of the United States in the event of complications between the United States and any foreign power." A favorable response to this question would be going much beyond what any prudent Government would volunteer, or what any powerful and self-respecting Government would ask. The only foreign power with which we are in danger of complication is a power with something less than a quarter of our population, and possibly with a tithe of our resources. No matter what the disposition of Great Britain might be, we could not decently trouble her for any active assistance in such a war. But if the British Government should find it to its interest to prevent any other foreign power from joining in a war against the United States and should intimate that it would prevent such action, the intimation would be most gratefully received by us. Probably Mr. Duncombe's motion was not intended to have a greater scope than this.

We have already shown that British interests in Cuba are the same as ours in kind, and only less in degree. She must sympathise with our efforts to have Cuba converted from the horrible condition to which it has been reduced under Spanish rule, and under the futile efforts of Spain to restore that rule, to a peaceable and prosperous community, capable of buying and selling with foreign nations. And happily we are able to compensate Great Britain for the valuable moral support which it seems that she would be willing, and which we know that she would be able, to bring us. If it is her battle that we are fighting in Cuba, it is our [illegible] that she is fighting in the Far East. There our interests are the same as [illegible] in kind, and less only in degree. We [illegible] to have paid her in advance, and [illegible] well have resented our not [illegible] her in advance, by expressing sympathy with her effort [illegible] European nations of which each would have administered its own share in its own exclusive interest. Whether our interest in the matter, in sight of our present or prospective Chinese trade, would have justified us in coming to her assistance more actively than with our moral support may be questionable. But it is not questionable that we should have taken her part to that extent. That is undoubtedly what we would have done if our Department of State had not been in commission, if there had been a statesman at the head of it who knew what our interests were in the Far East and how they were endangered. The culpable indifference that has been shown at Washington to those interests emphasizes the demand that Mr. Sherman shall be withdrawn from a place which his presence prevents from being filled.

It is as natural that Great Britain should be with us in the Cuban business as it is that we should be with her in the Chinese business. In the pursuit by the two nations in common of the objects which they have in common there is no taint of the "entangling alliances" against which Washington warned us. There is simply the exercise of good sense. The two countries have more than these two interests in common. They have very many, and they are likely to have more. They have this great thing in common, that they are the two most modern nations of the world, the two in which, to adopt Mr. Herbert Spencer's account of progress, the evolution from "the state of militarism" to "the state of industrialism" has been most complete. France ought to be in the same category. But we have lately had very depressing evidence that France has by no means thrown off the trammels of the "state of militarism." And, moreover, France, by the unhappy necessity of her position, is under a mortgage to one of the two powers in the government of which militarism is most rampant, and industrialism has least to say. The Franco-Russian alliance is as unnatural as an Anglo-American alliance is natural. So long and so far as British and American interests are the same, it can do neither nation harm, it must do both nations good, to pursue them in common. And certainly the interests of the two countries are the same in the two burning questions of the present.

THE SPOILSMEN QUIT.

When we remarked the other day on some symptoms of weariness on the part of the spoilsmen in Congress we hardly expected that the most aggressive of their movements would be so soon abandoned. Senator Pritchard's committee, which unquestionably set out to secure a very radical restriction of the merit system as it has grown up by the exercise of the President's clear authority, has thrown up the job and submitted a report containing a few purely academic suggestions, but admitting that it is the business of the Executive and not of Congress to deal with the whole matter.

It is permitted, without too obvious contempt of the Senate, to remark that this is a fact which the committee would have done well to perceive and act upon at the start instead of at the end of its "inquiry." And it is admissible to infer that a hint has been given to this effect from the White House. Among the most grotesque features of Senator Pritchard's committee work was the request to the heads of departments for their opinions as to how the President should perform his duty in making and modifying rules. One after another these subordinates of the President sent to the Senate replies that were saved from being impertinent only by the delightful ignorance of the authors as to their proper behavior to their superior. Secretary Long alone, we believe, had the sense to say that he had no suggestions to make. It is quite probable that when the President perceived the ridiculousness of the situation he quietly took steps to check the further meddling of the committee. At any rate the committee has discharged itself from further consideration of the matter.

Meanwhile the President will doubtless be urged again to do on his own motion what the spoilsmen were eager to get Congress to require. He has, however, in all matters connected with the merit system, shown so much good sense and good faith that his action may be awaited without apprehension.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When a widow of sixty-seven—years, of course, not husbands—risks an inheritance of $1,000,000 in order to contract new matrimonial bonds, there can be no excuse for believing that this generation is too practical to be ruled by sentiment and emotion. Such a demonstration of disinterestedness is reported from Greensburg, Penn., in the very heart of the coal and iron district, and if the very mature women of that grimy region put affection at a higher value than a big woganload of gold pieces, it is easy to imagine the fervor with which the maidens in localities where nature is kinder would prefer love in a cottage to palaces and titles. But if the Greensburg widow proves this, what deduction is to be drawn from the fact that her late husband attempted to condemn her to lifelong solitude? He must have been a selfish old fellow to make a will under which his relict was forced to choose between wealth and companionship. It is to be hoped that the law will step in, break the wicked testament, and allow the widow to be both rich and happy.

—There may possibly be more of good intention than of wisdom in the efforts now making by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade to secure the passage of a bill singling out for special punishment the form of dishonesty which finds expression in the advertising of one thing and the selling of another of less value. That this sort of fraud exists, and that it differs from highway robbery only in the smaller amount of physical courage demanded of its practitioners, are facts well known to all, and nobody with a right to live out of jail would think of opposing any necessary steps toward suppressing the nefarious business and bringing [illegible] can all be accomplished under existing laws, and there is no need of cumbering the already over-laden statute book with a new one, which, if passed, would only assert that theft is crime and the violation of contracts illegal. The cynical old maxim, "caveat emptor," covers only transactions in which the buyer asks and gets no guarantee, expressed or implied, from the seller, and certainly an explicit warranty covers all sales made on the result of advertising specified and described articles of merchandise. Every purchaser who is defrauded in this way can get redress if he is willing to take the trouble to apply for it, and a new law could do no more than simplify his course of action. It is doubtful if even this would be effected. As for the protection of honest merchants from dishonest competition, that, too, is provided by the present laws if the honest merchants will do, for the sake of getting it, exactly the sort of detective work that the proposed measure will require.

—Thanks to a convenient break in the cable, the Spanish officials are able to announce that the Philippine revolt has not broken out anew. This declaration will serve its purpose until some vessel makes its way from Manila to a China port, and then we shall hear again of massacre and devastation, the accustomed and inevitable news from those beautiful and most unhappy islands. Revolt is the normal condition of Spanish colonies, for they are ruled in a way that not only invites but commands it. For the natives of any country controlled by Spain, and for such of her own citizens as take up a permanent residence in one of her outlying territories, submission to the constituted authorities means acquiescence in deprivation first of property and then of life. The only alternative is armed resistance, and one after another her colonies have made it effective. The strongest naturally won freedom first, but the process went steadily on, until now, of half a world, she has only two little islands in the West Indies and in the East Indies this Philippine archipelago. The progress of events has already reached Cuba, and is in sight of the other remnant. An amazing feature of the situation as it now exists is the pretended horror of Spain at the suggestion of giving up any part of her possessions and the pretended determination of her people to stake their own existence and that of their nation on the maintenance of the kingdom's territorial integrity. Surely they have had experience enough in the loss of land to be accustomed to it by this time. Spain has been growing smaller for centuries, and the two more insignificant diminutions to which she is fated ought not to be unbearable after the philosophic endurance of so many greater amputations.

PERSONAL.

—Frederick Tennyson, the brother of the Laureate, gets but short obituaries in the London papers, though he seems to have been a man of interesting as well as high character, and was doomed to obscurity only because he carried to almost morbid excess that dislike for publicity of the commoner sort which was so marked a trait in Alfred Tennyson. The brothers saw little of each other in recent years, and on the next to the last occasion when they met—it was at Frederick Tennyson's home, near St. Heliers, in 1887—the visitor lectured his host with fraternal frankness on the folly of his dalliance with the mysteries of Spiritualism. To make up for this, however, Lord Tennyson told his brother that some of the latter's verses were "organ tones echoing among the mountains." For this lesser Tennyson, too, was a poet. Some of the verses in that famous "Poems by Two Brothers" are said to be his, and he published in 1854 a collection of poems called "Days and Hours," which was favorably reviewed by Charles Kingsley. This was followed by "The Isles of Greece" and "Daphne," his last work being "Poems of the Day and Year," published in 1895. Mr. Tennyson was of an old Lincolnshire family, and claimed to be one of the co-heirs of the ancient Earls of Scarsdale. He inherited from his grandfather a large estate at Great Grimsby. He was devoted to music, and when at the age of thirty he was able to gratify his taste, he hired a villa near Florence in which, according to a family legend, he sat in the large hall in the midst of forty fiddlers. He bore enough resemblance in face and dress to the Laureate to make many a passer-by look hard at him as he walked in the neighborhood of the house in Holland-villas-road, where he has just died. Of the eight Tennyson brothers he ranked as the eldest, the real first-born, George, having died in earliest infancy.

—David Christie Murray is endeavoring to secure from English and American men of letters an expression of sympathy for Zola and detestation of the injustice to which he has been subjected. With this purpose in view, Mr. Murray has drawn up an appeal to the world at large, and is sending it for signature to the prominent writers of both countries. Those who affix their names will say: "We express our affection for France and our hope for her prosperity in all directions of peaceful enterprise. But we beg our brothers in arms, men of letters and journalists of France, to reconsider the verdict which has been passed upon a man of genius, who has justified his conscience in our eyes. We have watched the case now closed with a painful and anxious interest. The verdict of the civilized world beyond the borders of their own country is opposed to the verdict returned by the jury. We implore France to vindicate herself. We beseech her not to blot the last years of the century by the execution of a vindictive sentence upon a man of genius, a man of honor, and a patriot, who has, in our view, been moved solely by a compulsory sense of duty. We know that no nation is capable of a loftier sense of chivalry than France. We know that no nation is more sensitive to the point of honor. We make our appeal in all affection and in all respect. France in a moment of splendid enthusiasm can afford to defy the opinion of the world. But is this such a moment?" Signatures to this appeal should be addressed without delay to Mr. Murray, at Pensarn, North Wales.

CURRENT NOTES.

Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds has presented to Burlington, Vt., a valuable lot of land in that city as a site for a projected high school building.

* * *

The Springfield Republican opines that, while the town elections in Maine and New Hampshire show heavy Democratic gains, the cotton mill wage reductions had more to do with it than Cuba.

* * *

A Maryland man who killed a pet rat terrier was fined $1 by the police court, appealed, lost, and was compelled to pay the original fine and the costs, which were taxed at $50. He hates dogs.

* * *

The Wisconsin historical celebration in Madison in June is to include a commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of the first Governor and other executive officers of the State.

* * *

The Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle denies, as it says, on unquestionable authority that Commodore George C. Remey, at present commandant of the United States navy yard at that port, is now, or ever has been, an applicant for the position of Chief of

[illegible]

* * *

"Man's greatest distinction is his hospitality" was an incidental remark by the Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., in King's Chapel, Boston, Wednesday noon, religion being "simply the highest form of hospitality."

* * *

It is said that the police authorities of New Haven have intimated to the Yale students that if any of them are arrested hereafter they will be required to give their correct names, instead of fictitious ones, when arraigned. This would break up a time-dishonored custom.

GEN. WAYNE NOT IRISH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your account of the celebration of Robert Emmet's birthday, published the 7th inst., Congressman Rowland B. Mahany is reported as saying: "The Irish have no need to testify their devotion to the American flag. * * * Our devotion has been proved, from Anthony Wayne to Phil Sheridan." If the honorable Congressman thinks Gen. Anthony Wayne was of Irish blood he is very much misinformed. Gen. Anthony Wayne was an English-American, born in Waynesborough, Penn., in 1745. His grandfather, also named Anthony Wayne, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and went to Ireland while a young man, and at the battle of the Boyne commanded a squadron of horse in the army of King William. He afterward held civil offices, but in 1722 removed to Pennsylvania. His son Isaac, the father of Gen. Anthony Wayne, was a man of prominence in Pennsylvania, being a member of the Legislature and an officer in military service during the French and Indian wars.

TRUTH.

New York, March 10, 1898.

Good English.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Barrett Wendell, who for some time has been Assistant Professor of English at Harvard University, has just been chosen Professor of English. This being the case, I wish to call attention to a specimen of his English, and I should like to know what your readers think of it: "We believe that we are living on a planet which from gaseous incandescence has cooled to a point where it can sustain life. We believe, too, that it shall cool to a point where life can no longer be supported. * * * Animal life, then, from beginning to end, is so temporary an intervening phenomena that, considered in its relation to the lifetime of the planet, it may fairly be regarded as a single fact. * * * To understand, accordingly, its more complex aspects, we may well consider its simpler; for, so far as we can see, the one have almost certainly developed from something which resembled the other." This quotation is from volume xi., second series, of the "Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society," (a volume which has lately issued from the press,) being an extract from a single page (173) of a paper read by Mr. Wendell at a meeting of that society on Nov. 12, 1896.

OBSERVER.

March 10, 1898.

The Public Voice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The voice of the people of the United States is not for war, unless there can be no honorable peace. There is no questioning our delicate relations with Spain, and our representatives in Congress are patriotically forgetting all party differences for the good of our common country. It should be always so in meeting a common foe. In such an event they are ready to rise up as one man to redress a National wrong. The dignity of our country will be maintained. There will be no inviting of a combat; on the contrary, war will be, if it must come, the last resort. But should it come it will be infinitely better than to have an ignominious peace, which would never be tolerated by a free people. If we must take up arms it will be to assert our rights in the great family of nations. We would have a solid front, with a united North, South, East, and West, and the glory would be a larger liberty and freedom. There would be triumphs on land and sea, and a new reign of patriotism.

J. HERVEY COOK.

Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, March 10.

NUGGETS.

Described If Not Defined.

Teacher—What is velocity?

Pupil—Velocity is what a man puts a hot plate down with.—Philadelphia Call.

Willing.

"Wildly, you're getting a very bad reputation. You'll lose it entirely if you keep on."

"I wish I could."—Detroit Free Press.

Naturally.

"Scribbler's plots are all so improbable."

"Yes; he belongs to the realistic school, you know."—Philadelphia North American.

A Really Good Road Movement.

One big club of wheelmen has decided not to let women or children participate in century runs. This is taking the right side in another good road movement.—Philadelphia Times.

Not to be a Back Number.

An agricultural publication prints an instructive article on "The Cow of the Future." This implies a joyous confidence that the oleomargerine industry does not leave the cow with no future worth mentioning to look forward to.—Washington Star.

TWO VOICES.

A Southern Volunteer.

Yes, Sir, I fought with Stonewall,
And faced the fight with Lee;
But if this here Union goes to war,
Make one more gun for me!
I didn't shrink from Sherman
As he galloped to the sea;
But if this here Union goes to war,
Make one more gun for me!

I was with 'em at Manassas—
The bully Boys in Gray;
I heard the thunderers roarin'
Round Stonewall Jackson's way,
And many a time this sword of mine
Has blazed the route for Lee;
But if this old Nation goes to war,
Make one more sword for me!

I'm not so full o' fightin',
Nor half so full o' fun,
As I was back in the sixties
When I shouldered my old gun;
It may be that my hair is white—
Sich things, you know, must be,
But if this old Union's in for war,
Make one more gun for me!

I hain't forgot my raisin'—
Nor how, in sixty-two,
Or thereabouts, with battle shouts
I charged the Boys in Blue;
And I say: I fought with Stonewall,
And blazed the way for Lee;
But if this old Union's in for war,
Make one more gun for me!
—Atlanta Constitution.

His Northern Brother.

Just make it two, old fellow,
I want to stand once more
Beneath the old flag with you
As in the days of yore
Our fathers stood together
And fought on land and sea
The battles fierce that made us
A nation of the free.

I whipped you down at Vicksburg,
You licked me at Bull Run;
On many a field we struggled,
When neither victory won.
You wore the gray of Southland,
I wore the Northern blue;
Like men we did our duty
When screaming bullets flew.

Four years we fought like devils,
But when the war was done
Your hand met mine in friendly clasp,
Our two hearts beat as one.
And now when danger threatens,
No North, no South, we know.
Once more we stand together
To fight the common foe.

My head, like yours, is frosty—
Old age is creeping on;
Life's sun is lower sinking,
My day will soon be gone.
But if our country's honor
Needs once again her son,
I'm ready, too, old fellow—
So get another gun.
—Minneapolis Journal.

Tenth Seidl Subscription Concert at the Astoria.

Lent undoubtedly had a serious effect on the tenth Seidl subscription concert, which took place at the Astoria Hotel last night. The audience was one of the smallest seen in the handsome ball room in the course of amount of social brilliancy which has characterized its predecessors. It may be, of course, that the programme was not one to attract the attention of those to whom music is of little account without the factitious attraction of some name sure to arouse curiosity, if not enthusiasm. The soloist of the evening was that substantial artist, Alwin Schroeder, the first violoncellist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and 'cellist of the Kneisel Quartet. This public ought to be well acquainted with his merits, but he has not frequently appeared here as a solo performer. This militated against him. Surely it ought not to require more than one hearing of his playing to convince music lovers that it is worth hearing at all times.

Mr. Schroeder was heard last night in the Saint-Saëns concerto for violoncello, with orchestra. The composition, as habitual concert goers know, is one most favorable to a display of the best qualities of the instrument, though perhaps one might wish for a little more extended cantabile part. Mr. Schroeder's performance was an exhibition of the highest achievements of the 'cello virtuoso. He played the involved passages with an intonation well-nigh faultless, and with bowing which left nothing to be desired. In the cantabile parts his tone was simply fascinating and his style full of grace and warmth. His treatment of the higher positions was sure in stopping and mellow in utterance, and his harmonics had the true flageolet quality. Altogether, it was as lovely a piece of 'cello playing as one could wish to hear, and it fully deserved the enthusiastic applause which followed it and which compelled the artist to play again.

The orchestra played the four purely instrumental numbers from Mendelssohn's lovely music to "Midsummer Night's Dream," the vorspiel to "Lohengrin," and the last movement of Tschaikowsky's third suite. It would be much more agreeable to write a few words of praise than those which must be written, but this is a place sacred to truth. Therefore it must be recorded that the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music was played in a manner hopelessly bad. Every requirement of good orchestral performance was lacking. There was no precision, no unanimity, no balance of tone, no perfection of intonation, and certainly no smoothness. The scherzo was as heavy as lead and the nocturne sleepy without being dreamy. This kind of orchestral playing is inexcusable, and is surely very tiresome.

THE HADDEN-ALEXANDER RECITAL.

A New Pianist Heard Yesterday at Mendelssohn Hall.

A small and meditative audience sat in the dim religious light of Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall yesterday afternoon and indulged in speculative thought. Some part of it undoubtedly wondered why it was there. The rest of it wondered why the performance took place. The occasion of all these wonderings was certain blows upon ivory keys which the programme said was a recital of piano forte music by Mrs. Hadden-Alexander. It was a performance on a piano forte without doubt, as the jangled wires proclaimed to the ear and the titles of some well-known compositions printed on the programme declared to the eye. But as a recital implies some fidelity to the spirit of the text, it could hardly be called that.

Mrs. Hadden-Alexander has not the technic, nor the temperament, nor the understanding necessary to an interpretation of such works as MacDowell's "Sonata Tragica" and Schumann's "Widmung," which were among her numbers yesterday, and a Bach jig as played by her must have been danced by peasants in wooden shoes. That the lady used the "loud pedal" incessantly was a mercy, as it caused her false notes to blend with the general muddle of sound. But it is hardly worth while to expatiate on piano playing which would not pass the examination board in some of our local music schools. Mrs. Hadden-Alexander has heretofore confined her efforts to salon recitals. Perhaps she will do so in the future.

ART AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

The Art Committee of the Union League Club has arranged for the closing exhibition of the season a display of twenty-five canvases by the lamented George Inness, and of a like number by Winslow Homer. Both in its individual examples and as a whole, this comparatively small "two men" display is not only the most notable and important that the club has held in many years, but is one of the most important and instructing, as it is certainly the most unique of its kind made in America in many a day.

The pictures shown are owned by that appreciative patron of and earnest and sincere believer in American art, Thomas B. Clarke. Many of them are known to Mr. Clarke's numerous friends and acquaintances who have had the prized opportunity of studying them in his cozy home, in West Forty-fourth Street, but several of the most important works are new, even to those favored persons, and well hung and displayed as they now are in the club's handsome gallery, come almost as a revelation of the ability of the two foremost masters of American art. Mr. Clarke has, with accustomed liberality, loaned these paintings to the club for the next eight months, and they will adorn the walls of the gallery until the regular Winter exhibitions are resumed next November. He has also proposed to the club that free access be given to the artists and art students of New York and other large cities to the gallery on certain days to be hereafter decided upon.

It is now nearly four years, or on Aug. 3, 1894, since George Inness, undoubtedly the greatest landscape painter that America has yet produced, died full of years and of honors in his New Jersey studio home. Born in 1825, at Newburg, N. Y., apprenticed to a steel engraver, and soon compelled to give up his work through illness, a few lessons from the old landscape painter, Regis Gignoux, and his own genius constituted his entire artistic capital. Poverty and continued illness beset his feeble steps. He fought his way upward and onward, and finally succeeded in visiting Europe in 1850. The education and experience gained in and by this visit and his study of the art of the Old World were soon evident in his work after his return, but unlike many, if not almost all, of his fellow-artists, who likewise had the opportunity and advantage of European study, his art did not become dominated by the influence of any one master or school, but "went from strength to strength," and became more original and more forceful through all his remaining years.

This is the keynote of Inness's genius and work. He was ever original. He saw with his own eyes, and he painted Nature in her varying moods as Nature, and especially Nature in America, appeared and manifested itself to him. His art, as has been well said, "is an art of revelations, because he finds in Nature a variety which is endless, and a new problem to succeed every problem already solved. The series of pictures which constitute his record of American landscape, and which form the crowning productions of his career, are part of our National chronicles as well as masterpieces of our National art."

Probably the first reflection of the average visitor to the Union League Gallery, when he sees the noble array of Inness's work, will be the marked evidence it affords of the artist's versatility. The pictures have been so hung as to impress this upon the observer. These superb landscapes, the first painted in 1849, "Rocky Dell," which in a certain hardness of form and line, and a coldness and thinness of color, reflecting Inness's then recent engraving work and the influence of Durand and other early painters, and the last painted in 1894, "A Summer Shower," with its delicate color, soft atmosphere, and tender sentiment and feeling, represent the alpha and omega of a series of landscapes which run the whole gamut of Nature's moods and seasons, and bring all the changes of storm and sunshine, of Spring's mild airs and tender greens, of Summer's luxuriant richness, of Autumn's glowing colors, and of Winter's solitude and cold. Each is in its own way great, and each appeals to memory, to sentiment, and to the love of nature planted in every true man's soul.

It is impossible, even were it necessary, to mention or describe the canvases in detail. Here is the "White Mountain Valley," rich in color quality, superb in distance, and with a sweep of air and sky that Constable seldom excelled. Near it hangs the "Gray Lowery Day," with its rain-saturated air and sky and its heavy foliage, from which one almost feels the moisture exude, and which was painted in eight hours. Then come, in order, the "Winter Evening," with its crimson sky reflected in an expanse of snow; the tender, delicate [illegible] Corot's [illegible] a moonlit landscape [illegible] in which a real moon hangs [illegible] "Summer Morning," [illegible] Valley," with its distance, air, [illegible] and the "Mill Pond," that study [illegible] America which tells truthfully and forcefully the story of our [illegible]. All these and their companion [illegible] are filled with the personality of [illegible] creator and emphasize the estimate [illegible] almost universally made of Inness—[illegible] was America's greatest landscape [illegible].

Winslow Homer, whose canvases sharply contrast with, and yet well complement, those of his fellow-painter, Inness, in the Union League Gallery, is now living and painting pictures on the rock-bound coast of Maine. Born in Boston in the early [illegible], Winslow Homer began his artistic life as a lithographer. He came to New York when twenty-one, and studied at the Academy of Design, and under the French painter, Rondel. When the civil war broke out he went to the front for Harper's Weekly, and his sketches of war scenes and incidents form part of the pictorial history of the rebellion. He began painting during the war, and his "Prisoners from the Front" established his reputation. He was made an associate of the National Academy in 1864, and an Academician in 1866. In this year he visited Europe, and, like Inness, while he studied foreign art to good purpose, he retained his force and originality. He works now as he did at the beginning, in utter independence of schools and masters, and his method is entirely his own. He was always a realist—and a realist he remains. During recent years Mr. Homer has worked most of the time in his studio on the Maine Coast, where he has produced and is still painting a series of marine and coast pictures which place him at the head of American marine painters.

The art of Winslow Homer is a dramatic one. He best portrays ocean in its wildest moods and its sternest aspects. No painter has ever excelled him in his rendering of the resistless surge and heave of the sea as it lifts itself in giant waves to burst upon the rocky cliffs, and if his color seems hard and crude and cold, if his human figures have little grace and lack of refinement, they are truthful, and one soon learns that the skill of the artist makes even these seeming defects work for the greater strength of his paintings.

Mr. Clarke has given us, in his selection of his Homer canvases the same wide range as in those of Inness. Here is the well-known "The Bright Side," a camp scene painted in 1865, sunny and bright in color, and more smoothly painted than his later works; the "Two Guides," those typical Adirondack woodsmen, Harvey and Phelps, painted in 1876; "The Carnival" of 1877, an incident of negro life in the South, and then the series of powerful marine and coast scenes which were painted during the years from 1881 to 1896.

The more creditable among these are "The Gale" of 1893, with its woman bearing a child upon her back, battling against the storm, determined purpose in her sturdy figure and set face, and around her the war of the elements; the famous "Eight Bells" of 1888, that simply yet powerfully told story of a familiar scene on shipboard, the cold sunlight falling on an angry sea, and the two seamen clad in oilskins intent upon the sextant and the log; the "Life Line" of 1884, the dramatic "All's Well" of 1896, that superb study of a sailor's head, the midnight sky above him and the burst of moonlight on a breaking wave just seen over the bulwarks; the "West Wind" of 1891, with its gray, dun sky and angry breakers, and the "Maine Coast" of 1896, shown in last year's Society of American Artists Exhibition—the most truthful and forceful rendering of the rush and swirl of a receding wave's waters around impeding rocks ever made on canvas. "Moonlight—Wood's Island," painted in 1894, must also be mentioned. Note in this canvas—a dark night on the coast—the color note in the far-off red flashlight of the beacon and the two white lights on the distant shore.

Ten water colors, of which the most notable are the "Leaping Trout," "Watching the Tempest," a "Market Scene—The Bahamas," and "The Breakwater," show Homer's versatility and facility in the lighter medium.

And so one leaves reluctantly the contemplation of the truly remarkable exhibition, resolved to return to its study at the earliest possible moment, convinced that if American art had never produced any other great painters besides Inness and Homer, its individuality and force would make its fame secure in all lands.

Hofmann and Thomas's Orchestra.

Josef Hofmann will make his second appearance with the Chicago Orchestra in the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow afternoon, when he will play the Saint-Saëns Concerto No. 4 in C. The programme in the main is made up of interesting numbers, including the symphonic suite by Rimsky-Korsakow and the tone poem by Richard Strauss. Hofmann will also include in his programme the nocturne in F sharp minor by Chopin and the Schubert-Tausig march militaire.

CHARTER DAY CELEBRATION.

A resolution recommending that the city appropriate $50,000 toward the Charter Day celebration was offered in the Municipal Council and in the Board of Aldermen nearly three weeks ago. Each body referred the resolution without debate to its Finance Committee. It was announced that Mayor Van Wyck and the other members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as well as Mr. Croker, who is on the Charter Day Committee, were in favor of the grant, and that an appropriation would be made as soon as the resolution was adopted by both houses.

Despite those favoring prospects the resolution has not been reported, and it was said yesterday that if it is not smothered in the Finance Committee it will be defeated when submitted to a vote in either house. Without the vote of both houses the Board of Estimate has no right to appropriate the money. Section 39 of the charter says: "No money shall be expended for any celebration, procession, funeral ceremony, reception, or entertainment of any kind or on any occasion unless by the votes of four-fifths of all the members elected to each house."

Under that section the votes of twenty-four Councilmen and forty-nine Aldermen would be needed to carry the resolution, and because it is said that that number cannot be obtained, New York City will make no contribution toward the $300,000 needed to carry out the Charter Day celebration programme. It is upon district and not party lines that the Municipal Assembly will be divided, and the purpose is to offer back to the Mayor and his advisers some of the lectures which they have been making upon the necessity for rigid economy.

The Aldermen and Councilmen of Manhattan and the Bronx, although a majority in the two houses, do not command a four-fifths vote. Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens send twenty-four Aldermen to the board and fourteen Councilmen to the Council, and those representatives, it is said, are not pleased with the treatment accorded their boroughs by the Finance Department of the city, and they have decided to oppose the appropriation.

If the resolution is debated it will be met with these objections:

From Brooklyn: Mayor Van Wyck, on the score of necessary economy, vetoed a resolution to supply the Brooklyn Bureau of Buildings with a telephone system; fifteen miles of Brooklyn's streets are unlighted because, on the score of necessary economy, the Mayor with the other members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment cut the appropriation $34,000 below the amount actually needed to keep the present system of lamps lighted and declined to make any allowance for the newly opened streets.

From Queens: Long Island City and the adjacent villages have no water, insufficient patrolmen and firemen, and the places created under the charter are not to be filled because, according to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, economy is necessary.

From Richmond: On the score of necessary economy the half dozen Deputy Commissioners provided for by the charter have been consolidated, and one man is compelled to do the work that should have supplied handsome incomes to half a dozen good party politicians.

It is not even certain that the full strength of Manhattan and the Bronx can be mustered for the resolution. It is not likely there would be any division on party lines, but Good Government Club F has publicly protested against the outlay, and the three Citizens Union local members of the Assembly would probably voice that protest.

Princeton University Trustees.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 10.—The Board of Trustees of Princeton University met to-day, and elected Henry W. Green of Trenton a member of the board, to succeed his father, the late Dr. Charles Ewing Green. Moses Taylor Pyne was elected Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and James W. Alexander, Chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. The Governor of the State is ex-officio President of the Board. The election of Henry W. Green to the board makes this the fifth member of the Green family to be represented on the board.

RUSSIA TO BUILD WARSHIPS.

Imperial Ukase Orders 90,000,000 Rubles to be Spent Without Recourse to a Loan.

NICHOLAS ISSUES A RESCRIPT

The Emperor Expresses His Satisfaction with the Condition of the Finances—A Large Surplus in the Treasury.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—An imperial ukase just issued orders the disbursement of 90,000,000 rubles as extraordinary expenditure for the construction of warships. It is added that no loan will be raised to provide the money.

In an imperial rescript to the Minister of Finance, M. S. J. de Witte, accompanying the ukase ordering the disbursement of 90,000,000 rubles as an extraordinary expenditure for the construction of warships, the Czar says:

"In considering the possibility of assigning so large a sum at one time without recourse to a loan, I am induced to point out that the disbursement now contemplated has been preceded by very considerable payments from unallocated cash in the Treasury for other items of extraordinary expenditure.

"During your administration the ordinary receipts have exceeded the ordinary expenditure by more than 600,000,000 rubles. Consequently, the greater part of the extraordinary expenditure is covered without an appeal to the imperial credit. This expenditure, including the great Siberian and other railways, as well as the payment of a considerable portion of the Crown debt by the Imperial Bank for the conversion of the credit notes, in connection with the currency reform, after the above expenditures of the unallocated funds of the Treasury, amounted on Jan. 1 to 200,000,000 rubles, of which 106,000,000 rubles are needed for the extraordinary expenditures of 1898. Therefore, there remains sufficient to cover the aforesaid expenditure for naval construction.

"This state of affairs convinces me you follow both the instructions of my father, resting in God, and mine regarding the observance of the necessary thriftiness in the financial administration of the empire.

"While enjoining you to constantly exercise economy in the future for the complete preservation of the equilibrium of the budget, in which lie the props of the power and well-being of the empire, I remain your unalterably well-disposed and grateful,

NICHOLAS."

In official calculations, according to the Statesman's Year Book, 6.40 rubles are considered equivalent to the British pound sterling, equal to about $5.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL STRENGTH.

The Outlay of £25,550,000 May Be Increased on Account of Russia's New Policy.

LONDON, March 10.—The First Lord of the Admiralty, the Hon. George J. Goschen, in presenting the naval estimates in the House of Commons to-day, pointed out that, with the outlay on naval works, the expenditure amounted to the colossal sum of £25,550,000, ($127,750,000,) which, he explained, was even considered inadequate in some quarters.

Continuing, Mr. Goschen explained that the navy was in a transitional state, to which many of the admitted deficiencies were due. Moreover, he added, the Government was introducing a series of improvements. The jubilee display had been great, but they had not reached the ideal standard.

Referring to the Channel squadron, the First Lord of the Admiralty said it was the most powerful ever gathered together, its duties being not only to parade the Channel, but to engage in offensive operations in time of war.

Continuing, Mr. Goschen dilated upon the quiet and unostentatious increase of the British fleet in China waters by four vessels from other foreign stations as being an instance of the naval preparedness.

Later, Mr. Goschen said, he hoped the Admiralty would not be too closely pressed to communicate its plans, but he assured the House that in the distribution of cruisers, for instance, the Admiralty had considered carefully the protection of every trade and every food supply route, and he trusted that, "if times darkened," the Admiralty would have the confidence of the House, and the Admiralty would be found doing its duty.

Touching upon the increase in the personnel of the navy, Mr. Goschen said there was no lack of recruits for the navy. In fact, he added, only one in eight boys was accepted, and the supply of stokers was also improving.

A Paucity of Officers.

Mr. Goschen also denied that the navy was undermanned, declaring that every vessel which took part in the jubilee review was as fully manned as it would be in war time. He admitted that there was a paucity of officers; but, he explained, that would be easily remedied.

Touching on the building programme, Mr. Goschen said he would defer furnishing particulars regarding the proposed new warships in order to keep foreigners in the dark concerning their plans; but he could say that the battleships and cruisers would be adapted to the special circumstances which the past year had revealed in various parts of the world.

Mr. Goschen then deplored the recent industrial struggles, and appealed for an increase of pay for the British seamen of the merchant marine, saying that if, from false economy or impossible conditions on either side, British sailors and ships were ousted by foreigners, then "God help us." He concluded: "If peace shall again reign in our centres of industry and maritime districts, and if the nation that calls herself mistress of the sea reasserts herself by an increase of merchant seamen, then the nation may look forward in confidence that if there be peace it will be peace with honor, but if war, which God forbid, it must be war crowned with victory." [Prolonged cheering.]

Mr. William Allen, Radical member for Newcastle-under-Lyme, advocated greater efforts and moved an amendment that greater provision be made for manning the fleet.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative member for York City, seconding the amendment, urged a larger reserve of men and suggested that Great Britain should buy all the vessels now building in England for other countries.

The House rejected Mr. Allen's amendment. Many members urged an increase in the naval reserve.

Estimates of Procrastination.

Sir Charles Dilke, Radical member for the Forest of Dean, said:

"Every one must feel that the circumstances are such that we might find ourselves at war with a European power and that there is some risk that two other European powers might be disposed to seize the opportunity to make demands we would be indisposed to comply with. Nevertheless, the present estimates are the estimates of procrastination and delay. The position of our navy, compared with those of other nations, is worse than it was two years ago."

Mr. Goschen, in a general defense of the estimates, said he thought it would be better in a time of crisis to complete and organize available vessels and resources than to devote their energies to building vessels that would not be ready for three years. The other powers, he argued, would meet with the same difficulties as themselves. Great Britain was still able to send more ships to sea at short notice than other nations. If there had been two or three first-class battleships for sale in England he would probably have asked for money to purchase them, but there was none such for sale.

"Russia had made great industrial progress, but the other powers were still compelled to have recourse to England, the United States, or Germany. Mr. Goschen said he did not think that even those who had denounced the estimates as the "estimates of procrastination" would suggest that England should give orders for armor to the United States at the present juncture. [Laughter.] With regard to the suggestion of the honorable member for the Forest of Dean [Sir Charles Dilke,] that the Government should raise recruits for the [illegible] he must say that there were great administrative difficulties in the way.

The discussion then dropped.

It is reported in the lobbies this evening that the Russian imperial ukase ordering the disbursement of 90,000,000 rubles as an extraordinary expenditure for the construction of warships will cause the Government to make a considerable increase in the naval estimates.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA'S AIMS.

Mr. Curson Explains Her Negotiations in the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 10.—Mr. Curson announced in the House of Commons to-day that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg had confirmed the report that Russia was negotiating for the lease of Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan, for the same period and under the same conditions as granted to Germany in the case of Kiao-Chau, and that Russia was also negotiating for the right of construction of a railroad from Petuna, on the Trans-Manchurian line, to Kwang-Chung-Tzu, Mukden, and Port Arthur; but, Mr. Curson explained, Russia did not demand sovereign rights, nor has she threatened to move troops into Manchuria in the event of China's non-compliance with her demands.

Mr. Curson also denied that Russia and France had protested against the Anglo-German loan to China.

THE KIAO-CHAU TREATY.

Prince Henry's Cruiser to be in Dock at Hongkong for Three Weeks.

BERLIN, March 10.—The Kiao-Chau treaty, it is said, contains concessions for the construction of railways and the working of mines in the Shan-Tung Peninsula, together with grants to Germany of a preference in all public enterprises involving cooperation of foreigners in that province.

LONDON, March 11.—A dispatch from Hongkong to The Daily Mail says that the cruiser Deutschland has been docked for repairs, which are expected to take three weeks.

Meanwhile Prince Henry of Prussia will be the guest of the Government.

JAPAN'S WARNING TO RUSSIA.

She Will Retain Wei-Hai-Wei as an Offset to Port Arthur.

LONDON, March 11.—The Morning says it learns that Japan has warned Russia that if the latter retains Port Arthur Japan will retain Wei-Hai-Wei and the islands adjacent.

The same paper says the Japanese Admiralty has ordered the men-of-war building abroad to be hurried, and it denies the report that Japan will sell the cruisers now being built at Philadelphia and San Francisco.

The Yokohama correspondent of The Times says:

"Japan is calm, and the Government does not expect war."

KRUGER WATCHING ENGLAND.

Her Prospect of Trouble with Other Powers Discussed in Transvaal.

PRETORIA, March 10.—The prospect that England may become involved with European powers is eagerly discussed here.

During the debate in the Volkraad to-day over the scheme for the cold storage of meat President Krüger, supporting the project, said: "There are troublesome times ahead," and he pointed out that the Transvaal is now depending upon foreign countries for provisions.

YANG-TSE RAPIDS ASCENDED.

SHANGHAI, March 10.—An English steamer has successfully ascended the Yang-tse rapids as far as Chung-king, Province of Se-Chuen, at the junction of the Kia-lin-kiang with the Yange-tse, thus opening to navigation the most fertile tract of the Yang-tse Valley.

The Chinese authorities have announced their intention to remove all obstacles with dynamite.

LONDON NEWSPAPER VIEWS.

The Times Hopes Goschen's Speech Will Be Understood Abroad.

LONDON, March 11.—The morning papers all urge the Government to keep pace with Russia, but no alarm is expressed, since it will take Russia years to build the new vessels.

The Standard says:

"Russia's action is probably directed as much against Germany and Japan as against England, and it might perhaps become necessary for the Government to assert its right of pre-emption over ships now building in England for foreign Governments, but only as a last resource. It would be prudent, however, to fit out the old battleships which are sound in hull."

The Times says:

"The speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Goschen) is not the sort of language British Ministers lightly use. We understand it at home, and hope it will be understood abroad." With reference to the Russian rescript, The Times says:

"The whole balance of free funds in the Treasury would not thus suddenly be appropriated, leaving the equilibrium of the budget to the chances of the uncertain future, without serious cause."

Sir Claude Macdonald Honored.

LONDON, March 10.—Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, K. C. M. G., British Minister at Pekin, has been created a Knight Companion of the Bath for recent services.

Sir Claude Macdonald, who was born in 1858, is a son of the late Major Gen. J. O. Macdonald. He was educated at Uppingham, Sandhurst, and entered the Seventy-fourth Highlanders in 1872. Ten years later he had attained the rank of Major. He served in the Egyptian war of 1882 and was mentioned in the dispatches. From 1883 to 1887 he was Military Attaché at Cairo, and while in that capacity took part in the Suakin expedition of 1884. In 1887 he was appointed acting Agent and Consul General at Zanzibar, and in the following year her Majesty's Commissioner on the West Coast of Africa. From 1891 to 1896, when he was appointed British Minister at Pekin, he was Commissioner and Consul General for the Niger Coast Protectorate and Consul for Fernando Po and The Cameroons.

No Russian Ultimatum to China.

LONDON, March 10.—Answering a question in the House of Commons to-day on the subject, Mr. George N. Curson, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said Russia had not sent an ultimatum to China with reference to Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan.

Russian Naval Credit in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 10.—The news of the Russian naval credit was received here with equanimity, as justifying the German Naval bill. The Boerse even rose on the expectations of the German iron trade.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DEPARTURE.

She Leaves for Portsmouth on Her Way to the South of France.

WINDSOR, England, March 10.—Queen Victoria started for Portsmouth at 4:30 this afternoon, on her way to the south of France. She will sleep on board the royal yacht at Portsmouth to-night.

ESTERHAZY TO DROP DREYFUS.

Abandons His Case Against Mathieu by Advice of Counsel.

PARIS, March 10.—A sensation has been caused by the announcement that Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, on the advice of counsel, has abandoned his prosecution of M. Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of the ill-fated prisoner of the Isle of Devils, for defamation in accusing him of having written the bordereau.

INDIA'S BIG WHEAT OUTPUT.

LONDON, March 11.—The Calcutta correspondent of The Times says:

"Experts estimate that a million tons of wheat will be exported from Cawnpore. Wheat for April delivery is selling at 3 rupees 6 annas per eighty pounds, against an average rate in past years of 2 rupees 14 annas. No such price was ever touched before and the cultivators will benefit greatly."

MASSACRE PLANNED IN BOMBAY

General Rising and Murder of Europeans Defeated—Twenty-five Plague Victims Found.

BOMBAY, March 10.—This city is quiet to-day. The only soldiers killed were two men of the Shropshire Regiment, who, as already cabled, were out walking without arms. Plague Inspector Dawes was accidentally shot.

In view of the many symptoms of dissatisfaction, the Plague Committee is much criticised for leaving the searchers defenseless, especially when it was known that the visitations were bitterly resented by the natives.

Search parties examined all the houses in the riot district to-day. They found twenty-five persons suffering from the plague and some rioters.

The authorities believe that the heads of the Julai community instigated the riot for other than plague reasons. It is understood that a general rising and murder of Europeans were originally projected for to-morrow.

The town is now quiet, but the patrolling continues.

BURMESE HILL TRIBE REVOLTS.

Five Military Police Killed and a Punitive Force Defeated.

LONDON, March 10.—A special dispatch from Allahabad says the Kachins, a Burmese hill tribe, have risen and have massacred five military policemen, capturing their guns. The Kachins, it appears, have also driven back a small force which was sent to punish them.

PHILANTHROPIST MULLER DEAD.

A Drunkard in Youth, He Devoted His Life to Evangelistic Work.

LONDON, March 10.—George Muller, the philanthropist, is dead.

George Muller, the founder of the Orphan Home, Ashleydown, Bristol, England, was born near Halberstadt, Prussia, Sept. 27, 1805.

At an early age he acquired dissipated habits, and at the age of sixteen was imprisoned for defrauding an inn-keeper. He went to Halle as a student of divinity, and a visit which he paid to a private meeting for praise and prayer to God proved to be the turning point in his career. At the age of twenty-three he took up his abode in free lodgings which were provided for poor divinity students, and began to preach and teach.

In 1829 he went to London, where he studied Hebrew and Chaldee, with the view to becoming a missionary to the Jews. Settling at Teignmouth he became the minister of Ezenezer Chapel, and in conducting it he abolished all collections and depended solely on voluntary gifts. In 1835 he printed proposals for the establishment of an orphan house, which took definite shape the following year at Bristol. As a result only of prayer to God he announced that he had received £84,441 up to 1856 on behalf of the orphans, who then numbered 297. By 1875 there were more than 2,000 children lodged, fed, and educated there. In 1889 it was announced that the Orphan Home and associated enterprises had cost about £36,000, which sum was the result of faith and prayer and voluntary subscriptions on the part of the public. Muller visited the East on an evangelistic tour in 1889. In 1837 he published "A Narrative of Some of the Lord's Dealings with George Miller," and from 1841 to 1856 three other portions of this work were published.

VICEROY ELGIN'S MOTHER DEAD.

LONDON March 10.—The Dowager Countess of Elgin, mother of the Viceroy of India, is dead. She was a daughter of the first Earl of Durham.

Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Durham, was married to James, eighth Earl of Elgin, in 1846, at the age of eighteen. The Earl died in 1863, and was succeeded by his son, Victor Alexander Bruce, the present Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and since 1893 Viceroy of India. His father was the second Indian Viceroy and his grandfather, the seventh Earl, brought from Athens the renowned "Elgin Marbles."

Sir George Lawson Dead.

LONDON, March 10.—Sir George Lawson, K. C. B., the Assistant Under Secretary of State for War, is dead. He was born in 1838, and entered the War Office in 1855. He was knighted last New Year's.

BRAZIL'S DISPUTED BOUNDARY.

LONDON, March 10.—An authorized denial has been issued of the report from Rio de Janeiro saying that Englishmen from British Guiana and invaded Brazilian territory on the Rio Branco for the purpose of instigating a revolution.

It is explained that the report arose from the fact that a British colonial official was sent into the disputed territory to investigate certain claims connected with the present boundary negotiations; but in order to prevent misapprehensions this official returned to British Guiana. It is added that an early settlement of the boundary question is expected.

WALES LAYS A CORNERSTONE.

CANNES, March 10.—The Prince of Wales to-day laid the foundation stone of the new pier, in the presence of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Duke of Cambridge, and the leading authorities, in addition to a brilliant gathering of the general public. Replying to the warm greetings of the Prefect and the Mayor of Cannes, the Prince of Wales said:

"I am touched by the sentiments which you have expressed, in the name of the Government of the republic. I sincerely hope France will long enjoy the benefits of the Government you represent, and that the cordial relations between France and Great Britain will continue, for the good of humanity."

Prussian Delegates to Fight.

BERLIN, March 10.—During to-day's session of the Diet Delegate Gerlich, Conservative, referred to the Polish agitation in Prussia as "the creeping poison of treason." As a consequence Delegate Heverad, a Pole, has challenged Delegate Gerlich to a duel. The latter has accepted.

$2,582,500 in Gold on the Majestic.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—The White Star Line steamer Majestic sailed to-day for New York, via Queenstown, having on board £516,500 ($2,582,500) in gold for the United States.

Ambassador White Ill.

BERLIN, March 10.—The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, has been suffering from influenza for several days past.

MRS. WILMERDING, JR., INSANE.

Great Granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt in Bloomingdale.

Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Jr., who was Miss Marie Vanderbilt Allen, a great-granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, has been declared insane by Drs. Allan McLane Hamilton and De Forest Smith, who examined her four weeks ago on the request of her father, Vanderbilt Allen, and she is now an inmate of the Bloomingdale Asylum at White Plains, N. Y.

Mrs. Wilmerding sold her household effects after breaking up her home on Staten Island last Autumn and sailed in November last to join her father in Italy. Four weeks ago her father sent her to New York under the care of a physician and a nurse. She was met by her uncle, Franklin Allen, on her arrival, and after the physicians' examination mentioned she was duly committed to the asylum. It is said that her eccentricities of conduct and manner so increased soon after she reached Italy that her father suspected insanity and sent her to New York.

Mrs. Wilmerding was married on March 24, 1892, in Grace Church, in this city, to John C. Wilmerding, Jr., whose mother was Miss Georgiana Heckscher, a sister of John G. Heckscher. The young couple went to New Brighton, S. I., to live, and rumors of discord between them soon became current. They took apartments last Spring in Clinton Place. Then Mr. Wilmerding returned to New Brighton and Mrs. Wilmerding went to a hotel. It was understood that they had agreed to live apart, but no public steps were taken toward a legal separation.

ENGLISH AT YALE.

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain's Rejoinder to Prof. Beers's Comments on the Worcester Speech.

Ex-Governor D. H. Chamberlain has written another letter regarding the English Department at Yale. This letter is in reply to Prof. Beers of Yale, who reviewed Mr. Chamberlain's criticisms of the management of the English department, and is printed in the Yale Alumni Weekly.

Mr. Chamberlain asserts that he has not used an undignified or personally offensive expression or word in his part of the controversy, and maintains that he has the right to express his opinions. He argues that his declaration at Worcester that "one may bear the credentials of Yale and not know how to speak or write a sentence of his own tongue with decent accuracy" is sustained by Prof. Beers's avowal in his letter that there will not be any examinations in English for entrance to Yale.

He quotes from a letter, dated Feb 27, 1897, sent to him by President Dwight, in which he says the President undertook "in a covert and veiled way" to discredit his criticisms against Yale, and added: "As you seem to have regarded the field as richer in men than I have been able to discover it to be, I should be glad to know of any available and thoroughly competent person of whom you have thought."

In reply to this Mr. Chamberlain wrote a letter, from which he quotes. In this letter he told President Dwight that he had attended two lectures in Prof. Beers's class room, and had induced three better judges than himself to attend others, and that their verdicts were alike, "namely, that in all our experience we had never seen so great failure, so little hold on the attention of students, so little attempt to hold their attention, so little said worth attention."

In this letter to President Dwight Mr. Chamberlain spoke of Prof. Cook as failing "lamentably, grievously, to arouse or inspire or even to drill his classes," and said further of him that while he is a fine scholar and learned critic, he cannot and does not teach and does not even give the rather mechanical but valuable drill that Larned gave thirty-five or forty years ago.

Homer B. Sprague is indicated by Mr. Chamberlain to President Dwight as "the best man in the country for either of these chairs." Other names suggested are those of Moses Coit Tyler of Cornell, William L. Wilson, former Postmaster General; W. J. Phelps, Leander Chamberlain, the Governor's brother, and Ernest W. Huffcut of Cornell. Regarding his brother, Mr. Chamberlain said his name was mentioned with reluctance and without knowledge whether an offer to him would be accepted. This letter to President Dwight, Mr. Chamberlain says, is the basis for the allegation that he had "nominated" his own brother and Mr. Sprague, contained in Prof. Beers's letter.

In closing, Mr. Chamberlain challenges President Dwight and the corporation and Faculty to "come out into the open." "If the English department is all it should be," he says, "prove it to our satisfaction, as you easily can; I am eager to put all I have said to the test; appoint an able, fearless, impartial committee, who shall examine and inquire and report, a committee necessarily not of your number nor specially connected with those who are, not necessarily graduates of Yale, but fair-minded experts, like the Harvard committee—Adams, Godkin, Nutter. You can if you are right, and I and those I speak for are wrong, put us to silence and to shame almost as deep as is said to have been cast on you by Prof. Beers's letter which I have now noticed."

MRS. HOPPER SEEKS DIVORCE.

She Employs Lawyers to Bring Suit on the Ground of Abandonment.

The marital woes of De Wolf Hopper, the comedian, will probably soon be exploited in the courts, for his wife, Edna Wallace Hopper, has retained the firm of Howe & Hummel to bring suit for a limited divorce on the ground of abandonment against the hero of "El Capitan." The trouble dates back to last July, previous to the opening of Hopper's Summer season of comic opera at Manhattan Beach. There was an estrangement at that time, and Mrs. Hopper says that since then her husband has failed to contribute to her support.

The comedian is at present on the road with his company, and played last night in Utica, N. Y. He will be served with the papers in the case within a few days.

A MUSICALE FOR CHARITY.

Entertainment Given in Aid of the Rest for Convalescents.

The musicale in aid of the Rest for Convalescents, at White Plains, N. Y., a charitable institution, in which a number of fashionable and wealthy New York women are interested, was the chief social event of yesterday afternoon. It took place at the Astor Gallery at 3 o'clock, and about 500 people met. Victor Harris played all the accompaniments.

The Rest for Convalescents is open all the year, and has been since June, 1893. It receives Protestant women who have been discharged from hospitals or who are worn out with overwork. Its beneficiaries pay a nominal sum for their food, and are lodged gratis. Miss Rachel L. Kennedy is First Directress of the Rest.

The programme yesterday was opened by a duet by Mrs. Ella Jocelyn-Horne, contralto, and Ross David, tenor. Miss Laura Sanford, the young pianist, then played. Miss Marguerite Hall, soprano, later gave "Le Chevalier de Belle-Etoile," by Holmes, with good effect. Miss Janet Allen also played the violin, and Arthur Clayton Brown sang two baritone solos. The programme ended with Chaminade's "Barcarole," sung by Mrs. Horne and Miss Hall.

Miss Elliot Lectures for Charity.

Miss Alice May Elliot, the sister of Duncan Elliot, who was heard as a lecturer at fashionable private houses two years ago, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson's and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer's, among others, appeared in the field once more yesterday, in behalf of charity. She lectured on Joan of Arc at the home of Mrs. Henry Redmond, 114 East Nineteenth Street. Mrs. Redmond is in mourning, and simply lent her parlors for the occasion. The beneficiary was the country home at Graymore, N. Y., for the boys of Holy Cross Church in this city. About $250 was realized.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hardy—Bowen.

Grace Aspinwall Bowen of Brooklyn, a daughter of the late Henry C. Bowen, was married on Wednesday at Athens, Greece, to Arthur Sherburne Hardy, United States Minister to Persia. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Rufus Byam Richardson, whose husband is Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and Professor of Greek Language and Literature at Dartmouth. Arthur Sherburne Hardy is a graduate of West Point and Amherst College, and was at one time editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine.

Kennedy—Gerhardy.

ISLIP, L. I., March 10.—The marriage of Miss Katherine Gerhardy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerhardy of Islip, to Hugh Kennedy, took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon at St. Mark's Church, here, the Rev. Mr. Bridger officiating. The bride was given away by her brother, Henry J. Gerhardy of Lexington, Ky., and she was attended by Miss Christine Gerhardy, Miss Fannie Harwood, and Miss Clara Adeline Gerhardy. The bridegroom was attended by Harry McGarry of New York. The ushers were Oscar Conklin of King's Park, and C. H. Smith of New York.

Kissam—Keller.

Miss Mannette Josephine Keller and Joseph Kissam of Brooklyn were married at noon on Wednesday in the Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Bacchus, rector of the church. The bride was given away by her brother, T. Hazlewood Keller of Plainfield, N. J. Francis K. Brown was best man. The ceremony was witnessed only by the members of the two families, and was followed by a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Kissam left at 3 o'clock for a bridal trip South.

Suydam—Rapelje.

Miss Anna Rapelje, daughter of N. V. A. Rapelje, and a cousin of Supreme Court Justice Garretson, was married on Wednesday evening to Alfred Suydam at the home of the bride's father, Elmhurst, L. I. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles K. Clearwater, rector of the Newtown Dutch Reformed Church.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Davis Ryder.

The death of William Davis Ryder, who was for nearly twenty years the proprietor of the Hotel St. Stephen, in Eleventh Street near University Place, occurred at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening at his home, 16 East Twelfth Street. A few years ago his health broke down, but he managed to recuperate. Last October an attack of kidney trouble forced him again to take to his bed, which he never afterward left.

Mr. Ryder was born in January, 1837, at Yarmouth Port, Mass., and not long afterward he went with his parents to New Bedford, Mass., where he was reared and educated. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion Mr. Ryder, with J. L. Jones, then both in business in Boston, joined the Army of the Potomac, in partnership as sutlers, remaining with the army through the war. They then came to this city together and opened, at Broadway and Howard Street, a restaurant under the firm name of Jones & Ryder. This restaurant, which was at that time the largest in the city, and much patronized by prominent New Yorkers, lasted till 1876, when the partners left it and purchased the Hotel St. Stephen. A year or two later Mr. Ryder bought out Mr. Jones's interest in the hostelry and continued to run it alone until about three years ago, when he sold it and retired from business. He also opened the Hotel Albert and managed that for its owner. The Pacific Bank is another institution in which Mr. Ryder was interested financially. He married Miss Albertine Burt of New Bedford, Mass. She survives him, as does a daughter, Miss Gertrude H. Ryder. Mr. Ryder belonged to the Hotel Men's Association. He will be buried at New Bedford, Mass., to-morrow.

Capt. Alexander H. Doty.

Capt. Alexander H. Doty sixty-three years old, died at the home of his niece, Mrs. F. E. Kirby, on Washington Avenue, Glen Ridge, near Bloomfield, N. J., early yesterday morning. He had been ill since last Decoration Day, when he went to Glen Ridge on a visit, and was stricken with paralysis, and remained there until he died.

Capt. Doty was a well-known resident of Brooklyn, and a prominent Republican politician for many years. He was born at New Bedford, Mass., where he engaged in the oil business, and later in New York. At the beginning of the war he raised a company known as the "British Volunteers," which was transferred to the Sixty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, which was also known as Henry Ward Beecher's Regiment, because it was recruited largely through the efforts of the congregation of Plymouth Church.

Capt. Doty was for six years a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in Brooklyn, and was for a long period connected with the Board of Health of that city. He was a member of the Union League Club, Rankin Post, G. A. R.; Crescent Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Masonic Veterans' Association, all of Brooklyn.

Patrick H. Macgill.

Patrick H. Macgill, President of the C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Company, exporters of flour, died at Baltimore suddenly yesterday morning from apoplexy. He was born in 1832 in Howard County, Md. He went to Baltimore in 1849 and engaged in the commission business, and in 1863 was admitted as a partner in the Gambrill Company, the largest flour dealers in that city. He was a widower, his wife having been the daughter of the late Charles A. Gambrill. He was a member of the Millers' National Association and belonged to a number of clubs, including the Union League of New York.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. George Pierson, wife of the Mayor of Dover, N. J., died at her home yesterday. She had been ailing for some time. Mrs. Pierson was well known and popular in Dover, and was interested in church work.

Mrs. Jeptha R. Simms, aged ninety-four, known as the "Historian of New York," and author of "The Frontiersmen of New York," died at her home in Fort Plain last evening. Her maiden name was Lawyer, and she was a native of Schoharie County.

Sergt. Henry Lewis of the Newark, N. J., police force died yesterday. He was fifty-seven years old and had been a policeman for about twenty-five years. Fourteen months ago, while cleaning a revolver, he shot himself in the hand. This injury caused him to be laid up for several months. He resumed duty, but soon his health began to fail, and he was again compelled to give up.

Edward Pfarre, a member of the firm of George Tiemann & Co., manufacturers of surgical instruments at 107 Park Row, Manhattan, died on Tuesday afternoon at his home, 196 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Pfarre was born in Carlshoven, Hesse, Germany, July 7, 1824, and came to this country in 1837. He entered the firm of George Tiemann & Co. in 1847, and was connected with that concern up to the time of his death. He was identified with a number of German charitable organizations in Brooklyn. He was an active member of St. Luke's German Lutheran Church, in Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. The funeral services were held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the house. The Rev. William Ludwig, rector of St. Luke's German Lutheran Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Kroker, officiated. Mr. Pfarre leaves a widow and eight children.

The St. Louis Sighted.

The marine observer at Sandy Hook reported that the American liner St. Louis, from Newport News, arrived outside the Bar and anchored at 7:10 o'clock last night.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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E. & W. "Loma." E. & W.
A new collar.

DIED.

BEEKMAN.—At Summerville, S. C., on March 8, 1898, William Bedlow, eldest son of the late William Fenwick Beekman and Catharine Alexander Neilson, in the 57th year of his age.
Funeral on Friday morning, March 11, at 10:15 o'clock, at Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 57th St., between 8th and 9th Avs.

DATER.—At Sloatsburg, March 10, G. W. Dater, in the 70th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, Sloatsburg, N. Y., on Saturday, March 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HAWE.—At Mount Vernon, March 8, 1898, Clotilde G., daughter of the late Mathew and Mary A. Hawe of Albany, N. Y.
Funeral on Friday at 2 P. M. from Cathedral of Immaculate Conception, Albany, N. Y.

HITCHCOCK.—On Wednesday, March 9, Samuel Hitchcock, in the 74th year of his age.
Funeral at Trinity Church, Bergen Point, N. J., on Friday, March 11, at 2:30 P. M.

LEWISOHN.—At the home of his sister, Mrs. C. S. Henry, in London, March 9, after a short illness, of pneumonia, Sam Lewisohn, in his 23d year, beloved son of Rosa Lie and Leonard Lewisohn.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Boston, Providence, and Paris papers please copy.

LITTLEJOHN.—In Garden City, Long Island, Wednesday, March 9, 1898, at 4:30 P. M., Jeannie M. Littlejohn, daughter of the late Samuel T. Armstrong, and wife of the Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island.
Funeral services in the Cathedral, Garden City, Long Island, on Saturday, March 12, at 3 P. M.

LOGAN.—On Wednesday, March 9, Patience C., widow of Capt. William J. Logan.
Funeral from her late residence, 119 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, March 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MADELUNG.—At Strassburg, Germany, March 8, 1898, suddenly, Hedwig Konig Madelung.

MORRELL.—On Tuesday morning, March 8, 1898, at her late residence, No. 572 5th Av., Julia A., widow of Thomas Morrell.
Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, corner 53d St. and 5th Av., on Friday, March 11, at 11 o'clock A. M.

PAULDING.—At Cold-Spring-on-Hudson, Thursday, March 10, 1898, James N. Paulding, in the 65th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

PRENTICE.—On March 9, 1898, Lucy Candace Prentice, daughter of the late Sartell and Jemima Prentice, and sister of Mrs. J. C. Whitcomb.
Funeral at her late residence, 180 Clinton St., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at Albany, N. Y.
Kindly omit flowers.

WAIT.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, March 9, Erskine L. Wait, in the 38th year of his age.
Funeral service at his late residence, Rahway, N. J., on Friday, March 11, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet train.
Ann Arbor, Mich., papers please copy.

WINFIELD.—In Jersey City, March 9, Charles H. Winfield.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services on Friday evening, 8 o'clock, from his late residence, 29 Danforth Av., Jersey City. Interment at convenience of the family.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

Suicide of John F. Ahern of Troy.

ALBANY, March 10.—John F. Ahern, a prominent Democratic politician of Troy, committed suicide by drowning himself in the Hudson opposite this city to-day.

DEATHS REPORTED MARCH 10.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
AHRENS, Herman, 46 Gansevoort St.	25	8
BUSCH, Mary, 156 Orchard St.	40	8
BALLANTINE, Kate, 229 E. 73d St.	11	9
BENDHONNE, Henry, 411 5th St.	43	9
BENEDICT, J. D., 221 W. 106th St.	78	10
BIANCHO, Michele, 91 Mulberry St.	31	8
BURCK, David J., 408 W. 44th St.	49	9
BARR, James, 185 W. Houston St.	62	7
BAGES, Domingo, 308 E. 33d St.	41	8
BLACK, George M., 210 W. 131st St.	59	10
CURTIN, Lawrence, 214 E. 34th St.	2	9
CULHANE, Richard, 208 E. 102d St.	46	9
CEVESINO, Carmine, 51 Oak St.	35	8
COGSWELL, Orrin, "The Berkshire"	39	10
DONELLY, Mary, 335 E. 31st St.	85	8
DOEHRING, Emma, 306 E. 74th St.	3	8
DENNISON, John, 368 8th Av.	45	8
DIEEPIN, Maria, 322 E. 63d St.	2	8
DRENNAN, William, Almshouse	72	8
FREEDMAN, Harris, 28 Orchard St.	44	9
FITZSIMMONS, Catharine F., 736 5th	62	7
FOLEY, Mary, Westchester	40	8
GUTTENBERG, Fanny, 348 E. Houston St.	1	9
GOLDSTEIN, Fannie, 56 Scammel St.	39	8
GREELEY, Bernard, 744 6th Av.	25	8
GOODMAN, M., Montefiore Home	47	8
HABER, Albert, 86 E. Broadway	33	8
HARTMAN, Louis, 161 E. 89th St.	79	9
HASSETT, Johanna, 55 W. 117th St.	51	8
IRMER, Ludwig, 204 E. 92d St.	39	7
JOKEL, Arthur, 418 E. 81st St.	15	9
KERWICK, John E., 112 E. 82d St.	37	8
KIFFNER, Albert G., 888 Jackson Av.	33	9
KUNZLI, Henry A., 401 W. 48th St.	17	8
KENNY, Lillian, Randall's Island	1	8
KEHOE, John M., 28 E. 128th St.	40	9
LUBRINCKY, Isidore, 27 Division St.	4	8
LEBENSTEIN, Moritz, 518 E. 82d St.	58	8
LEE, Margaret, Brooklyn	29	9
LEDDY, John A., King's Bridge	35	9
LEARY, James M., Home for Incurables	65	8
McDONOUGH, Lizzie, 382 W. 28th St.	1	8
MUNZER, George, Manhattan State Hospital	19	8
MONTELLO, Serafina, 1,855 Park Av.	1	9
MULLER, John P., Smith & McNeil's	69	8
MEYER, George, 535 E. 12th St.	35	7
MATHEWS, Peter, 217 E. 12th St.	45	9
MANN, Timothy, 505 W. 48th St.	62	8
MONKAI, John, 13 Mott St.	65	9
NAGEL, Charles, 108 E. 3d St.	48	8
NORTON, Joseph, 556 9th Av.	9	8
ODINO, Rosino, 7 Elizabeth St.	6	8
ODDO, Domenico, 196 Elizabeth St.	2	8
O'NEIL, Daniel, 184th St. and Valentine Av.	30	8
O'BRIEN, Mary, 294 Pleasant Av.	29	9
PAAR, Alexander F., 426 W. 32d St.	1	10
RAINERI, Antonio, 268 Elizabeth St.	19	9
REICH, Charles, 401 E. 82d St.	44	8
RUMMELO, Joseph, 69 Bayard St.	31	8
REED, John, 488 Hudson St.	62	9
RAHILLY, Francis, 395 Hudson St.	6	8
ROSENTHAL, Jette, 116 E. 91st St.	66	9
RYDER, William D., 16 E. 12th St.	61	9
SCHAMPAIN, I. M., 212 Madison St.	69	8
STEINEBACH, F., 811 Elton Av.	74	8
SWINBURG, Catharine, 90 Catharine	27	7
SPIEGELBERG, Meta, 102 E. 8th St.	1	9
SCHUELE, Agnes, 544 E. 11th St.	1	9
SWEENEY, Peter, 1,606 3d Av.	39	10
SMORODINCKI, Sarah, 232 Cherry St.	50	10
TIMMONS, Joseph F., 342 E. 23d St.	40	9
VOGT, Edmond L., 258 E. 62d St.	1	8
WOODLE, Daniel, 717 E. 6th St.	11	8
WHITMORE, Belle R., 428 Central Park West	17	10

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ANKELE, Margaretha, 190 Georgia Av.	65	9
BURNS, D. B., 148 Wilson St.	1	9
BRANDON, Barbara, 88 3d Av.	50	8
BERNER, Marie E., 27 Bogart St.	87	7
CARLEY, John, St. Mary's Hosp.	55	9
COOK, John H., St. Cath. Hosp.	25	9
DANIEL, Edmond S., 267 Pearl St.	1	10
DEWEY, Louis H., 90 Vernon Av.	84	8
DONNELLY, Julia, K. C. Hospital	72	7
DOWNEY, Elizabeth, 157 N. 6th St.	65	9
DONLON, Stephen, 319 Oakland St.	2	8
DUTCH, Leila, 98 Luquer St.	5	9
DE LUCCA, Rosano, 2,145 Pacific St.	2	9
DUSMANN, Franciska, 36 Pilling St.	69	8
DILWORTH, Patrick, 678 Wythe Av.	52	9
EMMETT, Dora, 1,130 Nostrand Av.	24	9
GOLDSTEIN, W., L. I. Col. Hosp.	4	9
GOURLAY, R. O., Consumptives' Home	46	9
GRIFFEL, Henry, 415 Broadway	66	7
GILMARTIN, Peter, K. C. Hosp.	82	9
HOVER, Anton, 91 N. 6th St.	55	9
HARTH, L. M., 1,239 Greene Av.	44	9
HALLIGAN, A., 396 Herkimer St.	1	9
KNELL, Henry A., 325 Stockton St.	1	7
KING, Mabel, 196 Irving Av.	3	9
LAMB, Walter J., Bay 13th St. and Cropsey Av.	44	7
LA BOSCO, Sarena, 211 Prospect St.	1	9
LAMONT, Robert, 80 S. 3d St.	35	9
LUCKENBACH, Cresensia, 323 Division Av.	58	8
MINTZER, Tillie, 45 Seigel St.	39	9
MARSHALL, Blanche, 308 Nostrand Av.	27	9
MORGAN, Walter F., 182 Devoe St.	43	8
MONTISI, Elda, 199 Columbia St.	2	9
McELLEN, John P., 690 Henry St.	1	8
NELSON, Carl H., 927 Dean St.	1	10
NAUMANN, F., 224 Sumpter St.	20	9
NEWTON, Manuel, 997 4th Av.	1	10
O'BRIEN, Patrick, St. Peter's Hosp.	37	9
PFARE, Edward, 196 Lincoln Place	73	8
PRENTICE, Lucy C., 180 Clinton St.	84	9
PYTHIAN, T. L., Battery Place and 91st St.	1	10
PARKER, Anna, K. C. Hospital	64	7
RADCLIFFE, Jessie R., 217 Fennimore St.	8	8
RAFFERTY, Bridget, 367 E. 39th St.	58	9
ROY, Lizzie, 84 Stockholm St.	35	8
SANDFORD, Sarah M., 325 Clifton Pl.	70	8
SMITH, James J., 90 Kent Av.	23	8
SMITH, Robert, 113 Carroll St.	1	9
SHIPMAN, Annie I., 454 Harmon St.	14	10
WILSON, Louis, 369 Pacific St.	58	9
WALLACE, John, 1,022 Kent Av.	31	8
WOODS, Olive, 37 Charles St.	1	9

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$500.00 REWARD
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for information that shall lead to the conviction of any person willfully destroying or injuring any of its tubes or any of the articles deposited therein, or any of its carriers or other machinery of its pneumatic system, or willfully obstructing, injuring, or retarding any of its carriers, or doing any willful act to interfere in any wise with the operation of its postal system of pneumatic tubes in the City of New York, or willfully aiding, assisting, or abetting any such act or any obstruction, injury, or delay of the United States mails deposited therein. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND,
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Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, February 5, 1898.

To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of **$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.** This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.

Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

Union Pacific Railroad Company
Collateral Trust Six Per Cent. Bonds.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

On and after March 11th, 1898, UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Depository of the undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated March 25th, 1897, will pay, at its office, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, upon surrender of the Certificates of Deposit for Union Pacific Railroad Company Collateral Trust Six Per Cent. bonds, the amount of the principal and interest to March 11th, 1898, of the bonds represented by such Certificates, less one-half of one per cent. of the par amount of the bonds, to be retained for the compensation and expenses of the Committee.

HOWLAND DAVIS,
SAMUEL CARR, } Committee.
WILLIAM E. GLYN,
March 5th, 1898.

Leland, Towle & Co
offer Tax Exempt bonds of
NEW YORK CITY
2½s. 3s. 3½s
36 Wall St., New York. 7 Congress St., Boston.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1898.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Friday, April 1, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1898. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1898, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

The Mercantile Trust Company,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V. P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V. P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED EXchange would like to form a connection with another to do a commission business. Address P. O., Box 189 Times.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market heavy.

Almost without exception stocks active in yesterday's market went down. Few conspicuous ones escaped without a decline of a full point or more. Tobacco Trust quotations were advanced substantially, but so altogether flagrant has been the manipulation in that quarter that no sensible person heeds what may or may not develop there. The Tobacco Trust's strength served yesterday, however, to emphasize how very different is the market course where there is manipulation and where there is naturalness.

Bear traders on the Stock Exchange have during the last two or three days been relatively inactive. It is beyond dispute that an extended short interest already exists and that in some parts of the market short contracts have become unwieldy; but in yesterday's market there appeared practically nowhere any aggressive efforts to put prices down. There was nowhere anything which looked like raiding, except it were in Pan Handle common, where some of the room traders made a sudden drive without bringing out long stock.

⁂

Quotations generally went down yesterday on transactions which seemed largely to represent liquidation. For the most part the market was dull all day long, considerably less than 300,000 shares making up the day's total transactions.

⁂

Professional Wall Street seems to have reached the point where no other topic than that of Cuban affairs gets attention. Dispatches from Washington and elsewhere relating to the progress of naval preparations are followed with a nervousness which day by day becomes less disguised. Practically every commission broker on Wall Street is urging customers to keep wholly out of the market. Nine out of ten such advisers are earnest in their declaration that as soon as war possibilities are disposed of the stock market must have a tremendous rebound and make quotations higher than any seen even in the buoyancy of last Summer.

⁂

With hardly an exception the railroads of the country are making reports of continuing increases in earnings far beyond what their managers have expected.

⁂

Relatively little attention is being given to the rate war fight in the Northwest—less, indeed, than the seriousness of the contest really deserves. But Wall Street is indisposed to heed bad news as much as it is indisposed to heed good news—indisposed to heed any news save that which has to do with the Cuban snarl.

⁂

Government bonds were firmer. There was a sale of $24,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 128¾. The closing quotations were ½ per cent. better than those of Wednesday for nearly all the issues.

⁂

In State bonds $1,000 Alabama, Class A, sold at 108½.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Tobacco	1½	National Lead pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Pullman Car	1
L. E. & W. pf.	1¼	Third Av.	½
Minnesota Iron	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	N. J. Central	1
A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y. Central	¾
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	¾
Brook. Rapid Transit	¾	Norf. & West. pf.	¾
Canadian Pacific	½	Northern Pacific	¾
C., B. & Qy.	1¼	Nor. Pacific pf.	1
C., M. & St. P.	¾	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. & Northwest.	1¼	People's Gas, Chi.	1
C., R. I. & P.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Consol. Gas	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Detroit Gas	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	¾	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Flint & P. M.	2	South. Pacific	1
Great Northern pf.	1	South. Ry. pf.	1
Ill. Steel Co.	2	Tenn. Coal & I.	¾
Iowa Central pf.	½	Texas Pacific	½
Lake Shore	2	Union Pacific	½
Louis. & Nash.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	1¼
Manhattan Cons.	½	U. P., all in. pd.	1¼
Met. Street Ry.	2¾	U. S. Rubber	½
Michigan Central	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¼
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅜	West. Un. Beef	½
Missouri Pacific	1	West. Un. Tel.	½
Nat. Lead Co.	1¼		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., C. & N. 1st	1	Or. Short Line 6s	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	1¼	So. Pac., Ariz. 1st	1¼
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	2	St. L. Southwest. 2d	1

Bonds Declined.

Brook. El. 1st	2	Or. Imp. con. 5s, 5th paid	1¼
Cent. of Ga. con.	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	2½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	1
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1¼	Union El. 1st t. r.	1½
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	3½	Wabash 2d	1
Int. & G. N. 3d	9½	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1½
Lehigh & W. B. 5s	3	Wis. Cent. 1st t. r.	1
Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	1½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@2½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $129,964,357; balances, $6,605,496; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $294,317.

Money on call in London, 2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.82 for sixty days and at $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¾@$4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.84¼@$4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.21¾@5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 94¼, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—10c@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—12½c discount to par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 95¼; New York Central, ⅝, to 116; Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 59⅜; Reading, ¼, to 9⅜, and Atchison, ¼, to 12⅛. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 36⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 86, Illinois Central at 103, and Erie at 13⅝. British consols declined ¼, to 111 9-16 for money and 111 11-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged, at 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows: Total reserve increased £74,000, circulation decreased £290,000, bullion decreased £216,460, other securities decreased £320,000, other deposits decreased £128,000, public deposits decreased £119,000, notes reserve increased £19,000, Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability which last week was 43.02 per cent., is now 43.35 per cent., against an advance from 52.98 per cent. to 54.85 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 61,225,000f., Treasury accounts current decreased 15,275,000f., gold in hand decreased 27,750,000f., bills discounted decreased 113,250,000f., and silver in hand decreased [illegible]. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand decreased 3,340,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 400,000 marks, other securities increased 18,300,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 680,000 marks.

In Paris, rentes closed at 104f 10c, and exchange on London was 25f 5½c.

GOVERNMENT BONDS FIRMER.

Government bonds were stronger yesterday, although actual sales were confined to the new 4s, coupon, of which $24,000 changed hands at 128¾, an advance of 1½ points from the last previous sale on Tuesday. Closing quotations on all of the Government securities were about one-half of 1 per cent. higher than Wednesday's final figures. Offerings of the bonds were lighter than heretofore.

Just to what extent the Maine disaster and the resulting war rumors have changed, for the time being, investment sentiment upon Government securities is shown by the following table, giving the prices of bonds at the beginning of the year, on Feb. 15, the day before the news of the Maine disaster reached Wall Street; on March 7, when the lowest prices were made, and the closing bids yesterday:

	Jan. 3.	Feb. 15.	Mch. 7.	Mch. 10.
2s, registered	99½	100	98½	98½
4s, 1925, registered	128	128¾	121¾	122¾
4s, 1925, coupon	128	128¾	122	122¾
4s, 1907, registered	112½	112½	109½	110½
4s, 1907, coupon	113½	114½	111	112
5s, registered	114	113¾	111	111½
5s, coupon	114	113¾	111	111½
Currency 6s, 1899	103¼	104½	103	103

ST. PAUL AND BURLINGTON.

St. Paul and Burlington yesterday sold at the same price, crossing one another frequently during the day. The two stocks have not crossed since in the reaction last October, when they were both between 91 and 92. Both stocks were weak yesterday, but Burlington's decline was greatest, the stock overtaking St. Paul on the decline. The latter was given firmness by foreign buying and by the disposition among the traders to wait for the announcement of the Directors' action on the dividend rate before going much in the stock.

St. Paul's Directors met at 2 o'clock, and failed to increase the fixed dividend rate, as had been expected. The regular 2 per cent. semi-annual dividend, with an "extra" one-half of 1 per cent., was declared, which is in line with the last dividend of 2 per cent. regular and 1 per cent. "extra," making 5 per cent. in all for the fiscal year then ended. The Street was disappointed yesterday over the Directors' action, it having been expected that St. Paul would be made a regular 5 per cent. stock.

SUGAR TRUST DISSENSIONS.

In Sugar Trust stock, sales were made on rather a large scale yesterday for Boston account. Reports are current in Wall Street suggesting that there have developed some rather uncomfortable disagreements among Sugar Trust managers, and that Boston interests identified with two of the Trustees are not only very much dissatisfied, but have been threatening to let go their holdings.

HANGING ON WAR NEWS.

The Stock Exchange house of Hollister & Babcock has wired Chicago correspondents as follows:

"It is evident that the Government is making every effort to place the country in a better position for defense, and as this has become an open secret its influence is to restrict all Wall Street operations for higher prices. There still continues an absorption of stocks on these declines by those who desire to support their specialties and others who believe with us that securities are cheap enough to buy in any event, and who believe that profits will come, even should lower prices prevail temporarily. The general commission broker, however, is not so active as usual after such a decline. Although stronger, the market this afternoon has lacked that aggressive buying which accompanies a strong rally. It is evident that Wall Street for the moment is hanging on war news, and it is therefore difficult to predict the immediate course of prices. At the present moment we are inclined to think that a rally will come from this last decline."

MONEY MARKET EASIER.

The call money market was softer yesterday, loans being made freely in the afternoon at 1 per cent. Just before the close, when every one had been supplied, $500,000 was offered on call at one-half of 1 per cent. Earlier in the day loans commanded 2 per cent., and small amounts were taken at 2½ per cent.

In the time department there was also an easier tone. Fairly large offerings for four and six months were made at 4½ per cent.

Despite the ease shown yesterday, many bankers are predicting a tightening of the market in the near future.

MORE GOLD COMING.

Further gold engagements to the amount of $850,000 were announced yesterday, making the total since Feb. 25 $18,325,000. The engagements were $500,000 by J. & W. Seligman & Co., $250,000 by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and $100,000 by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The decline in money rates yesterday was a matter of much discussion in Exchange circles, many brokers predicting that it will be followed by an advance in sterling.

TOBACCO ACTIVE AND STRONG.

Tobacco Trust attracted much attention yesterday, being the most active stock on the list and also the strongest. The stock advanced sharply to 95, a gain of 3 points over its closing price on Wednesday. A subsequent reaction closed it at 93¾, with a net advance of 1¾ points.

Wall Street attributed the strength of the stock to covering by shorts, but in well-informed circles a very different explanation was given. Officers of the trust are quoted by confidential friends as stating that there have just been completed arrangements for control of the Leggett & Myers Company. In this connection it may be significant that Chicago plants of the Leggett & Myers concern have recently been advertised for sale.

Insiders have all along been predicting developments in the affairs of the trust, but so flagrant has been the recent manipulation of the stock that it has come to be looked upon with even more suspicion than usual.

RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON.

Houses with Washington connections were heavy sellers of stocks yesterday morning, and this selling was followed by dispatches from that city full of bearish reports. One story promised that the report of the court of inquiry will be made public within the next day or two, and this was responsible for much of the weakness shown by the market. Another Washington rumor had it that the fleet now at Key West would leave this morning, to rendezvous near Havana.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

The pamphlet report of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for 1897 was issued yesterday, making a showing much more favorable than conditions at the beginning of the twelve months seemed to make possible. Over $1,200,000 was during the year charged off to profit and loss, without reducing the property's earning capacity, and 8,374 tons of steel rails were paid for out of earnings, while final net earnings equaled over 6.11 per cent. on the company's capital stock.

SPANISH SECURITIES DOWN.

Spanish securities were decidedly weak on [illegible] closed at 50¾, against 57¾ at the close on Wednesday. These weaknesses was due largely to the renewed rumors that the Government will not pay the April coupons of the bonds. At Paris and London there was heavy selling of all Spanish stocks.

GLUCOSE TRUST HAPPINESS.

C. H. Matthiessen, President of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, has just returned from a four weeks' trip to California. Speaking of the business of the glucose company, he said, among other things:

"I have never returned from a trip before and found the company in such excellent condition. The business of February was the best of any corresponding month in our history. There has developed an increased consumptive demand, and our February business was in excess of our output. We had to draw on our surplus stock.

"We shall start up the Rockford plant, with a capacity of 16,000 bushels per day, to-morrow night. Since all the plants were purchased and put under one management we have expended about $250,000 on the several works, and the Rockford was one which was thoroughly overhauled. We will need our total capacity to meet the demand for glucose. Our surplus stock would not last a fortnight. Along with the increase in the domestic demand there has been an increase in the product for export. Altogether the business of the company is in a highly satisfactory condition. The more the character of the corn products we are manufacturing is understood and their wholesomeness appreciated, the greater our business grows.

"I presume, too, that our splendid record for February is probably not unlike in some proportion other lines of business. General trade conditions are good."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Refusal of Assembly to discharge committee from consideration of the bill for dollar gas.

Decision of steel and wire companies not to form a trust, but to effect a consolidation.

Election of Messrs. John Muir and William B. Spader to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Continued weakness in sterling exchange. Further imports of gold.

Increase of $41,000 in Illinois Central net earnings for January.

Gold on the way from London to the First National Bank of Chicago.

Demand for gold bars in London and reported advance in price of American eagles by Bank of France.

Denial by St. Paul officials of report that management is considering building a small line to connect Denver and St. Paul.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Nearly every holder of Brooklyn Elevated securities reported to have paid second assessment on Tuesday.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday the market for outside securities continued dull and narrow. With the exception of Standard Oil, Glucose, and Malt, there was practically no trading during the day. The bond market has been seriously affected by existing uncertainty regarding the Spanish question.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	200	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	315	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	175	178
Union Railw'y 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	112	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	59	61
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	29½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102½	103½
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102¾	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	86	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
Peoples' Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104½
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	102½	103½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	40	44
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	39½	40
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	22½	23½
Malt preferred	73	73½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com.	21	22
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Co., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	362	364
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	163	164½
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	18	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1¾
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

Silver bullion certificates were [illegible] on the Stock Exchange at 54@54¾. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 54⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Anaconda sold at .40, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at .80, 500 Portland at .81, 500 Potosi at .32@.37, 500 Small Hopes at .90, 1,000 Utah at .10 seller 10, and 300 Yellow Jacket at .30.

On the Mining Exchange, 500 shares of American Flag sold at .16¾, 6,000 Alamo at .02¼@.02¾, 300 Anaconda at .36, 1,000 Anchoria Leland at .89, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¾, 5,000 Cannon Ball at .004½@.004, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .46, 63,000 Gold Magnet at .005½@.007 buyer 30, 6,000 Jefferson at .05¼@.05¼@.05¼, 14,000 Justine at .04¼@.04¼@.04, 100 Lillie at .75, 1,800 Mollie Gibson at .20¾@.20½@.20¾, 500 Portland at .77¼, 307,000 Sentinel at .005½@.008 buyer 30, 10,000 Union at .10¾@.11, 7,000 Work at .02¾@.02½, and 1,800 Yukon at .11¾ buyer 60.

⁂

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	..	1.00	..	1.00
Alta	.08	..	.08	..
Belcher	.25	.30	.25	.30
Best & Belcher	.38	.40	.38	.40
Breece	.38	.47	.38	.47
Brunswick	.12	.15	.12	.15
Chollar	.35	..	.35	..
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.09	.12
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	1.00	.75	1.00
Crown Point	.10	..	.10	..
Deadwood	..	1.10	..	1.10
El Cristo	..	.06	..	.06
Enterprise Mining Co.	.20	..	.20	..
Father De Smet	.18	.23	.18	.23
Gould & Curry	.17	.25	.17	.25
Hale & Norcross	1.25	..	1.25	..
Horn Silver	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40
Iron Silver	.40	.50	.40	.50
Kingston & Pem. Iron	.17	.21	.17	.21
La Crosse	.13	..	.13	..
Leadville	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	.18	.14	.18
Mexican	.28	..	.28	..
Ophir	.43	..	.43	..
Phoenix Gold	.06	.08	.06	.08
Potosi	.34	..	.34	..
Plymouth Consolidated	.08	..	.08	..
Savage	.21	.28	.21	.28
Sierra Nevada	.90	1.10	.90	1.10
Standard Consolidated	1.70	1.75	1.70	1.75
Union Consolidated	.30	..	.30	..
Utah	.10	..	.10	..
Yellow Jacket	.25	.33	.25	.33

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.70	..	..	..
American Coal	1.18	..	1.18	..
Adams Consolidated	.05	..	..	..
Belcher	.20	..	.27	..
Best & Belcher	.25	..	.28	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick Consolidated	.12	.14	.11	.14
Belmont	.10	..	..	..
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	.22	..	.30	..
Crown Point	.15	..	.10	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.09	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	..	.70	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	.04	.03	.04
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.08	..	.08	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.70	1.00	.75	..
Eureka Consolidated	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.15	..	.14	..
Hale & Norcross	1.30	..	1.35	..
Horn Silver	1.30	..	1.35	..
Iron Silver	.40	..	.41	.45
Kingston & Pembroke	..	.21	.15	..
La Crosse	.17	.20	.16	..
Leadville Con.	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.16	..
Mexican	.25	..	.28	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ophir	.45	..	.40	..
Occidental	1.25	..	1.30	..
Plymouth	..	..	.08	..
Potosi	.15	..	.30	..
Sierra Nevada	.90	..	.90	..
Standard	1.70	1.80	1.70	1.85
Small Hopes	.85	95	.85	1.00
Union Consolidated	.20	..	.30	..
Utah	.07	..	..	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.25	..	.20	..
Argentum Juanita	..	..	.17	..
Alamo	.02	..	.02	..
Anaconda	.34	..	.35	..
Cripple Creek Cons.	.09	..	.09	.12
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	..	..	.05
Golden Fleece	.40	..	.35	..
Isabella	.17	..	.19	..
Mollie Gibson	.18	..	.19	..
Mount Rosa	.10	..	..	..
Pharmacist	.05	..	.06	..
Portland	.74	..	..	..
Specimen	.02	..	..	..
Union	.10	..	.11	..
Work	.08	..	..	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
American Flag	..	.15	..	.15
Annetta	..	.40	..	.40
Alamo	.02½	.02¾	.02	.02¾
Anaconda	.33	.40	.35	.40
Anchoria	..	..	.88	.90
Cripple Creek Con.	.08¾	.10	.08¾	.09½
Cannon Ball	.004½	.004¾	.003¾	.004½
Elkton	.76	.79¾	..	..
Gold Magnet	.005	.006	.005	.006
Gold Coin	1.00	..	1.00	..
Garfield Grouse	.06¼	.07	.06⅛	..
Golden Fleece	.41	.47	.44	.50
Isabella	.19¾	..	.21	.25
Japan	2.50	5.00	2.50	5.00
Jefferson	.04⅜	..	.04½	.06
Justine	.04	.04¾	.04	.04¾
Lillie	.75	.76	.75	.76
Miami	..	.39	..	.39
Mollie Gibson	.20	.22	.20	.22
Mount Rosa	.13	.14	.11½	.14
Old Gold	.004½	.005¼	.005	..
Pilgrim	.005	.005½	.005	.005½
Portland	.76¼	..	.76	.80
Rocky Mountain	.09	.10½	..	.10½
St. F. Caribou	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Sentinel	.005	.005⅝	.007	.007¼
Tamarack	.004¼	.006¼	.005	.006¾
Union	.10¼	..	.10½	.12½
Work	.02½	.03	.02½	.03
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in March showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$6,621
Denver and Rio Grande	28,700
International and Great Northern	1,548
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	31,684
Kansas City and Suburban Belt	2,187
Missouri Pacific	69,000
Missouri Pacific, Central Branch	4,000
Texas Pacific	23,597
Toledo and Ohio Central	4,600

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
First week March	$30,535	$23,914	$20,570
From Jan. 1	289,745	205,736	194,754
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
4th week Feb.	$11,135	$11,955	$15,942
Month	46,610	46,178	44,323
From July 1	455,818	464,549	89,217
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
1st Week March	$136,500	$107,800	$114,800
From July 1	5,792,848	4,781,459	5,247,263
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
1st week March	$67,603	$66,055	$52,588
From July 1	2,891,220	2,910,342	2,833,278
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	608	339
1st week March	$62,155	$30,471	$13,159
From Jan. 1	574,306	281,296	110,240
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
1st week March	$8,839	$6,652	$4,958
From Jan. 1	80,734	60,037	46,082
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,936	4,936
1st week March	$462,000	$393,000	$364,000
From Jan. 1	4,506,582	3,912,682	3,901,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week March	$23,000	$19,000	$8,000
From Jan. 1	226,272	196,077	126,000
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	550
4th week Feb.	$68,200	$52,600	$50,600
Month	206,300	155,300	150,200
From July 1	2,235,027	1,625,658	1,601,524
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
1st week March	$134,439	$110,842	$110,604
From Jan. 1	1,457,065	1,259,146	1,243,849
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
1st week March	$31,894	$27,294	$33,872
From Jan. 1	276,365	231,077	307,895
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for January—			
Gross earnings	2,276,720	1,898,262	1,920,629
Oper. expenses	1,513,204	1,175,610	1,289,160
Net earnings	763,516	722,652	631,469
For seven months—			
Gross earnings	16,384,021	13,307,505	13,549,424
Oper. expenses	10,980,215	9,165,206	8,711,709
Net earnings	5,583,806	4,142,299	4,837,715
Month February	2,177,767	1,794,240	1,755,273
From July 1	18,541,738	15,071,745	15,304,702

Mr. Metcalf Bank Examiner.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Edward P. Metcalf has been appointed Bank Examiner for Connecticut and Rhode Island, vice Daniel F. Day, resigned. Until recently Mr. Metcalf was Superintendent of agencies for a prominent life insurance company.

BOSTON, March 10.—General business, characterized by weakness, was noted in the local market to-day. Even the copper shares were included. Montana sold off from 185 to 183¾. Centennial from 14⅛ to 13¾, and Butte from 22 to 21¾. Allouez moved in the opposite direction, advancing from 1½ to 2¼. Quincy also moved forward a point. Late Cochiti advices say samples taken from ore extracted from a shaft that was put down last week average $12.40 per ton. The officials of the company say this shows about $2 per ton gain in value during the last 100 feet in depth. Call loans 3@4; time money, 4@5; commercial paper, 4@6.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	222	—
Boston & Lowell	220	—
Boston & Maine	..	166
Boston & Providence	274	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	..	114
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	..	115
Fitchburg pf.	96	—
Maine Central	180	—
Old Colony	187	—
Oregon Short Line	30	30¾
West End	81½	82
West End pf.	102½	103

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1¾	2
Arnold	9¼	9¾
Atlantic	30¾	31½
Boston & Montana	183	183½
Butte & Boston	21½	21¾
Calumet & Hecla	520	..
Centennial	13½	14
Franklin	12	12¼
Gold Coin Mines	1¾	2
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	8
Osceola	40¼	40½
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	5¾
Quincy	109	110
Santa Ysabel	6	7
Tamarack	150	151
Tecumseh	2½	3½
Wolverine	20½	20¾

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	249	249½
Dominion Coal	17½	18½
Dominion Coal pf.	..	106
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
Erie Telephone	66½	67
Illinois Steel	47	49
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	..
New England Telephone	124¼	125½
Philadelphia Company	30¾	31½
Pullman Palace Car	175	176
United States Oil	12¼	13½
United States Rubber	16	17
Westinghouse Electric	21½	22
Westinghouse Electric pf.	53½	54

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	5	5½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26½	26¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—A sudden advance of Electric Storage Battery common to 24¼ was the only pronounced feature of to-day's market. The Street had it that the possibility of war opened up the prospect of important transactions in storage batteries with the United States Government. It was hinted that the batteries probably would form part of the equipment of the torpedo boats. However true this rumor may be, it did not prevent profit taking on the stock, and a consequent decline to 22. Generally trading was quiet. As a rule, too, there was little change in quotations. The traction shares maintained last night's level. This, in fact, was the case with pretty much everything save Cambria Iron and Lehigh Valley, both of which relaxed ⅛, and United Gas and Welsbach Light, each of which declined 2 points.

The close was feverish and unsettled at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	20¾	22¼
Nor. Pacific Common, t. c.	21¾	22¼
Nor. Pacific pf.	59¼	59¾
Pennsylvania	57½	57¾
Reading t. c.	8¾	9
Reading 1st pf.	20	20½
Reading 2d pf.	10¾	11
St. Paul	91	91½
W. N. Y. & P.	3	3½
Metropolitan Railway	140	141
Philadelphia Traction	82¼	82½
Baltimore Cons.	22¾	23
Union Traction	15¼	15½
Electric Storage	22	22½
Electric Storage pf.	24	25
United Gas O. Imp.	108	108½
Penn. H., L. & P.	21	22½
Penn. H., L. & P. pf., r.	57½	59
Welsbach Light	38	39
American R. E. L.	4½	5
Marsden	7¼	7¾
Choctaw	9¾	10
Choctaw pf.	29	30
Reading G. 4s	82	82½
Elect. & P. 4s	81¼	81¾
Cons. T. Pitts	13½	14
Cons. T. Pitts., pf.	47	47¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.15	.15
Alpha Con.	.08	.08
Andes	.10	.09
Belcher	.24	.24
Best & Belcher	.31	.31
Bullion	.09	.09
Caledonia	.28	.28
Challenge Con.	.26	.28
Chollar	.36	.36
Confidence	.65	.67
Con. Cal. & Va.	.77	.76
Con. New York	.02	.02
Crown Point	.14	.13
Exchequer	.05	.04
Gould & Curry	.18	.17
Hale & Norcross	1.40	..
Julia	.02	.02
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.29	.29
Occidental Con.	1.55	1.55
Ophir	.45	.43
Overman	.11	.11
Potosi	.35	.36
Savage	.23	.22
Sierra Nevada	1.05	..
Standard	1.75	1.75
Union Con.	.35	.33
Utah Con.	.12	.10
Yellow Jacket	.25	.27

Silver bars, 54⅜; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts, sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Alamo	2	2½	2	2½
Anaconda	37	40	35	40
Anchoria	88	90	88	93
Argentum	17	20	19	20
Consolidated	9	9½	9¼	9¾
Elkton	77	77¼	77¼	77½
El Paso	6¾	7	6¾	7½
Gibson	20	21¼	20½	21
Gold Coin	91½	94	91½	92½
Gold King	52	58	53	56
Golden Fleece	45	55	45	55
Grouse	6¼	7	6	6¼
Isabella	20¾	21	19¾	20
Jefferson	4½	6	4½	5
Lillie	74	75	74½	75
Matao	12½	12¾	12¼	13¼
Moon Anchor	98	100	97½	98¼
Pharmacist	5	6¼	5¾	6¾
Portland	75	75¼	77	77¾
Rawlings	15½	17¾	16¼	18¾
Rosa	12	13½	12	13½
Union	10¼	11	10½	11¼
Work	2	2½	2¼	2¾

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Lincoln National	750
Am. Exchange	171	Manhattan	230
Broadway	225	Market & Fulton	225
Central National	165	Mechanics'	180
Chatham	290	Merchants'	140
City	900	Merchants' Ex.	115
Citizens'	125	Metropolis	425
Commerce	204	New Amsterdam	245
Continental	125	New York	235
Corn Exchange	280	New York County	800
East River	125	Ninth National	90
Fifth Avenue	2900	Nat. B'k of N. Am.	130
First Nat. of S. I.	125	Pacific	180
Fourth National	180	Park	286
Gallatin National	300	Phenix	90
Garfield National	800	Republic	155
German American	115	Seaboard National	174
Hanover	390	Second National	320
Irving	140	Western National	150
Leather Manufact'rs	170		

There were sales of 22 shares of Park at 286@289.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

At a meeting held yesterday Frederick O. Barton of Minot, Hooper & Co.; Eben B. Thomas, President Erie Railroad Company, and C. Ledyard Blair of Blair & Co., were elected Directors of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company gives notice that it will accept and receive on deposit under the terms of the voting trust agreement any part or all of the stock of the Long Island Railroad Company not heretofore deposited and will procure to be issued to the depositing stockholders stock trust certificates therefor.

Dividends have been declared as follows:

A 1 per cent. dividend on capital stock of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, payable April 15.

On preferred and common stock of New York and Harlem Railroad Company a 2 per cent. dividend, payable April 1.

Checks for quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on preferred stock of P. Lorillard Company, payable April 1, will be mailed March 31.

On March 25 a dividend of $1 per share will be paid to stockholders of the Welsbach Light Company, Philadelphia, by check.

It is announced that the books of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company will be closed to-day for dividend and will reopen on March 18th.

Colonial Trust C
222 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,500,
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust F
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSIN
Acts as Executor, Guardian and Administ
Sells Foreign Exchange and Letters of Cre
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCE
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTAT
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROA
AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINE
OFFICERS.
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. C. DICKINSON,
JAMES W. TAPPIN, Secretary.
ARPAD G. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Asst. Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES.
Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer,
Roswell P. Flower, Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Chas. C. Dickinson,
Richard Delafield, Henry N. Whitney,
Daniel O'Day, Theo. W. Myers,
Percival Kühne, L. C. Dessar,
Frank Curtiss, Geo. Warren Smith,
Vernon H. Brown, John S. Dickerson,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Long Island Railroad Co.

The Voting Trust Agreement of February 1st, 1897, under which more than a majority of the shares of the capital stock of the Long Island Railroad Company are now held in trust, provides that other or additional shares of said stock may from time to time, or at any time, be accepted by this Company, and be received by it on deposit under and pursuant to the terms of said agreement, and that in each case the Voting Trustees shall thereupon issue therefor to the owner of the deposited shares stock trust certificates of beneficial interest in the form prescribed by the Voting Trust Agreement.

You are hereby notified that, pursuant to the authority so given, this Company will accept and receive on deposit, under the terms of the Voting Trust Agreement, any part or all of the stock of the Long Island Railroad Company not heretofore deposited, and will procure to be issued to the depositing stockholders stock trust certificates therefor.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
New York, March 10, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, March 9th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of April next to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 15th inst. For this purpose, and also for the annual election of the Directors of this company, which will be held on the 20th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 21st day of April next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
New York, March 9, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 118.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of April next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 18th day of March instant.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of March 18th inst., and reopened on the morning of April 1st next.

M. T. WILBUR,
Asst. Treasurer.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared by this company of Two Per Cent. and an extra half per cent. on the common stock, and of three and a half per cent. on the preferred stock, payable at its office, 30 Broad Street, New York, on the 19th day of April next to stockholders of record on the 29th of March instant.

The transfer books will close for dividend on the 29th of March at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 12th of April next.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.
11th March, 1898.

The Commercial Cable Company,
(Mackay-Bennett System,)
No. 253 Broadway, New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 35.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of April 1898, out of net earnings, to all stockholders of record on March 21, 1898. The Transfer Books will close March 21 instant, and reopen on April 2, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.
Dated March 1, 1898.

The Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock-Yards Company.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½ per cent.) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1898, payable April 1. Preferred Stock transfer books close March 19, reopen April 2, 1898.

WILLIAM C. LANE, Treasurer.
Jersey City, N. J., March 5, 1898.

United Traction and Electric Company,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 10, 1898.

A Dividend of THREE-QUARTERS OF ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of April, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 2d proximo, inclusive.

F. P. OLCOTT,
Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, March 8th, 1898.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Wednesday, April 6th, 1898. Transfer books will close on Saturday, March 12th, at noon, and reopen on Wednesday, March 23, 1898.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Ry. Co.

On March 12, 1898, cheques for interest due on that date on the Guaranty Trust Co.'s certificates of deposit for non-preferred bonds of the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Ry. Co., will be mailed to the holders of record at closing of books March 8. Books for transfer of certificates will reopen on March 14. GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty St., New York. March 8th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 4th, 1898, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 19th and reopened on April 5th.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers and election of Directors of Colonial Brewery will be held at the office of the Company at the brewery, No. 240 West 18th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, N. Y., on Friday, March 25th, 1898, at 8 P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed from the evening of March 10th until such meeting has been held.

Dated New York, March 11th, 1898.
CHARLES HEIDENHEIMER, Secretary.

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No 195 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 16th, 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the presentation of the annual report, and for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

New York, March 1st, 1898.

NEW YORK, March 7th, 1898.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held Wednesday, March 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad Street, in the City of New York.

J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

German Alliance Insurance Company
New York, March 9, 1898.

An election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, 115 Broadway, New York City, on TUESDAY, March 22d, 1898, from 12 o'clock at noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM N. KREMER, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.

C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	104	104	101½	101½	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	American Cotton Oil	17¼	17¼	17	17	−½
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	71	71¼	71	71¼	+½
[illegible]	[illegible]	26,310	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	125⅝	125⅝	123⅝	124	−1½
[illegible]	[illegible]	25	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113	113	113	113	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	89½	89½	89½	89½	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	27,122	American Tobacco	92½	95	92½	93½	+1½
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	American Tobacco pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	341	At., T. & S. F.	11½	11½	11½	11½	−¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,532	At., T. & S. F. pf.	26⅝	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	−⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Baltimore & Ohio	17	17	17	17	−½
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,210	Bay State Gas	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,500	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	38⅞	39¼	38⅜	38⅞	−⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	285	Brooklyn Union Gas	114½	114½	114½	114½	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	7	Bur., C. R. & Nor.	65	65	65	65	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	50	Canada Southern	47	47	47	47	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Canadian Pacific	81	81	81	81	−½
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,210	Chesapeake & Ohio	20	20	19¼	19¼	+⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	26,310	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	92	92½	91	91	−1½
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,800	Chicago Great West.	10¼	10⅜	10	10¼	−⅛
[illegible]	7½	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	−⅝
[illegible]	90¾	25,455	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	91⅝	92	90⅝	90¾	−¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	146½	146½	146½	146½	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,165	Chi. & Northw.	119⅝	119⅝	118⅝	118¾	−1¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	20	Chi. & Northw. pf.	174½	174½	174½	174½	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	6,725	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	84⅝	85⅛	83⅞	83⅞	−1
[illegible]	28¾	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28½	28¾	28¾	28¾	+½
[illegible]	29	150	C., C., C. & St. L.	28½	28¾	28½	28¾	+½
[illegible]	18½	800	Cleve., Lor. & W.	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	18½	+⅛
[illegible]	6½	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	......
[illegible]	181½	1,139	Consolidated Gas	182	182	181	181½	−½
[illegible]	32	250	Consolidated Ice	30	30	29¾	30	......
[illegible]	110	403	Delaware & Hudson	110	110	109⅝	109⅝	−¼
[illegible]	45	800	Denver & R. G. pf.	45½	45½	44½	44½	−1
[illegible]	..	400	Detroit Gas	56½	56½	56½	56⅝	−1⅜
[illegible]	13	365	Erie	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	−⅛
[illegible]	35½	200	Erie 1st pf.	35½	35½	35	35	−⅝
[illegible]	12	300	Flint & P. M.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	−2
[illegible]	32½	8,195	General Electric	32½	33¼	31⅞	31⅞	−⅛
[illegible]	155	100	Great Northern pf.	151	151	151	151	−1
[illegible]	30	1,700	Hawaiian Sugar	30½	30½	30	30	......
[illegible]	100	321	Illinois Central	100	100	100	100	......
[illegible]	48	100	Illinois Steel Co.	46	46	46	46	−2
7½	8	150	Iowa Central	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	......
27	29	100	Iowa Central pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	−½
20	21	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	20½	20½	20¼	20½	−¼
69¼	70	120	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+1¼
188	190	614	Lake Shore	189	189	188	188	−2
50¼	50½	4,025	Louisville & Nashville	50⅝	51⅛	50⅛	50¼	−⅝
100⅞	101	13,483	Manhattan Con.	102	102⅝	100½	101¼	−½
140¼	140⅝	4,720	Metropolitan St. Ry.	142	143¼	140¼	140⅝	−2½
102¼	103⅝	410	Michigan Central	104	104	103½	103½	−1
61½	63	916	Minnesota Iron	62	63	62	62½	+½
10⅞	11¼	850	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	−½
33⅞	33½	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34⅝	34⅝	33½	33⅝	−1⅜
25¼	25⅜	4,243	Missouri Pacific	26¼	26⅝	25¼	25¼	−1
27½	29	100	Mobile & Ohio	28½	28½	28½	28½	+½
30	31	450	National Lead Co.	31	31	30¼	30¼	−1¼
103½	104½	140	National Lead Co. pf.	104	104	104	104	+1
91¼	91½	1,010	New Jersey Central	92¼	92¼	91¼	91½	−1
111	111⅛	6,357	New York Central	112¼	112¼	111	111⅛	−⅝
185½	188	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	186	186	186	186	......
29	31	100	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	30	30	30	30	−½
12⅝	14½	15	Norfolk & West.	13½	13½	13½	13½	......
45¼	45⅝	700	Norfolk & West. pf.	45⅝	45⅞	45¼	45¼	−⅝
5½	5⅝	310	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
21⅞	22	8,865	Northern Pacific	22⅛	22⅛	22	22	−⅝
60	60¼	15,028	Northern Pacific pf.	61	61	59⅝	60	−1
14⅝	14¾	1,325	Ontario & Western	15	15	14⅝	14¾	−¼
29	29½	709	Oregon Short Line	30½	30½	30¼	30½	−½
25¼	25⅝	900	Pacific Mail	26⅛	26⅛	25½	25½	−½
113½	114½	1,477	Pennsylvania R. R.	114⅝	114½	114	114	−⅝
90	90¼	8,875	People's Gas, Chicago	90½	91¼	89⅞	90⅛	−1
43	43½	4,590	P., C., C. & St. Louis	42½	44	41¼	43	......
61	65	320	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	62	62	62	62	−2
174	176	200	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	175½	175½	175	175	+1
17¾	18	1,502	Reading	18	18	17¾	17¾	−¼
40	40⅝	1,074	Reading 1st pf.	40⅝	40⅝	40	40	−½
21⅝	22½	380	Reading 2d pf.	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	−½
47½	48½	75	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	49	49	48	48	......
14	16	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	−1
6½	6⅝	800	St. L. & San Fran.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
56	56½	700	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56½	56½	56	56½	−½
68⅝	69	1,710	St. Paul & Omaha	69⅞	70	68⅝	68⅝	−1½
16	16¼	400	Southern Pacific	16	16	16	16	−1
7⅝	7⅞	140	Southern Railway	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
26¼	26⅝	1,870	Southern Railway pf.	27⅛	27⅛	26⅝	26¼	−1
3½	3⅝	200	Standard R. & T.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	......
19¼	19⅝	798	Tenn. Coal & Iron	20⅛	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	−⅞
9⅝	10	700	Texas Pacific	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	−½
175	180	100	Third Avenue	175½	175½	175½	175½	+½
18⅝	19	220	Union Pacific	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	−⅞
50	50¼	15,610	Union Pacific pf.	51¼	51⅜	50⅛	50⅛	−1¼
26	26½	4,610	U. P., all in. pd.	27¼	27¼	26	26	−1¼
7½	8	2,500	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8¼	8¼	8	8	......
6¼	6½	161	United States Leather	6½	6½	6½	6½	......
60⅛	60⅝	1,066	U. S. Leather pf.	60⅝	60⅝	60½	60½	−½
16½	17	500	United States Rubber	16½	16½	16½	16½	−½
64	64½	1,065	U. S. Rubber pf.	65½	65½	64	64	−2¼
15⅛	15¼	610	Wabash pf.	15½	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
..	96	200	West Chicago Street	96	96	96	96	−⅛
7½	9	300	Western Union Beef	7½	7½	7½	7½	−½
85¾	86¼	2,885	Western Union Tel.	86⅝	86⅝	86	86	−½
1¾	2⅜	600	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2	2¼	2	2¼	......
1½	2	210	Wisconsin Central	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½	−¼
Sales.....		279,687						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
2,000 106
Am Tobacco Co Scrip
10,000 80
400 81
5,000 82
5,000 ..... 82½
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s
3,000 ..... 90¼
2,000 ..... 90¼
27,000 90
3,000 ..... 89⅞
3,000 ..... 89⅞
10,000 ..... 89¾
6,000 ..... 89⅞
10,000 ..... 89⅞
2,500s3 ..... 89⅞
15,000 ..... 89½
Adjustment 4s
5,000 ..... 58⅛
5,000 ..... 58⅛
5,000 ..... 58⅛
10,000 ..... 58⅛
10,000 ..... 58⅛
27,000 58
110,000 ..... 57⅞
4,000 ..... 57⅞
10,000 58
4,000 ..... 58⅛
38,000 58
5,000 ..... 57⅞
5,000 ..... 57⅞
60,000 ..... 57⅞
5,000 ..... 57⅞
5,000 ..... 57⅞
20,000 ..... 57⅞
25,000 ..... 57⅞
2,000 ..... 57⅞
5,000 ..... 57⅞
5,000 ..... 57⅞
1,000 ..... 57⅞
4,000 ..... 57⅞
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, Trust Co Certfs
3,000c 82
10,000 ..... 82⅛
Brooklyn Rapid Tr 5s
5,000 94
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
3,000 ..... 112½
2,000 112
Bur, C Rap & N 1st
14,000 ..... 107¼
7,000 107
500 106
Canada So 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 109½
5,000 ..... 109⅝
Canada Southern 2d
1,000 ..... 107½
2,000 ..... 107½
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
10,000 ..... 88½
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc
2,000 ..... 37½
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc
10,000 12
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
19,000 78
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
1,000 115
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s
25,000 95
5,000 96
5,000 ..... 95⅞
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
5,000 ..... 104⅝
Chic & N W S F 6s
[illegible] 118½
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s
10,000 ..... 105⅛
1,000s3 ..... 105⅛
60,000 ..... 105⅛
Registered
3,000 ..... 105⅛
Chic Term & Tr 4s
10,000 ..... 83½
Clev C, Chic & St L, Cin, Wab & M Div 4s
1,000 90
Colorado Midland 4s, Trust Co Certfs, All Instlmts Paid
3,000 18
Col & Ninth Av 1st
5,000 118
Denver & Rio Grande 4s
1,000s10f 91
3,000s20f 91½
Erie 4s, Prior Bds
5,000 ..... 89⅝
5,000 ..... 89⅞
1,000 ..... 89⅝

East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s
2,000s20f 109⅞
Divisional 5s
1,000s10f 112½
1,000 ..... 113¼
1,000 ..... 113½
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s
2,000c 70
2,000 ..... 69½
Ft Wth & D C 1st
2,000 70
Ft Wth & R Gde 1st 3-4s
5,000 58
Fulton Elevated 1st
1,000 37
Ill Cent 4s, 1951
2,000 115
Int & Gt Northern 2d
3,000 81
Int & Gt Northern 3d
1,000 50
Kan Pac 1st Cons, Trust Co Certfs
3,000 ..... 101⅛
32,000 ..... 101½
Kings Co Elev 1st
1,000 45
L Erie & W 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 116½
L Erie & W 2d 5s
2,000 102
L S & M So 1st Reg
2,000 109
Lehigh & W-B M 5s
10,000 90
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
5,000 118
Louisville & Nashville General Mtge 6s
5,000 119
Unified Gold 4s
5,000s20f 86½
1,000 ..... 86⅜
Louisville & Nashville, S & N Ala Gtd 5s
5,000 95
Metropolitan Elevated 1st
2,000 ..... 116½
Met St Ry Gen 5s
25,000 110
6,000 ..... 110¼
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
4,000 ..... 71¼
11,000 ..... 71½
8,000 72
Mich Cent Cons 7s
2,000 ..... 114⅝
Milwaukee & St Paul Terminal 5s
1,000 115
Mo, Kan & East 1st
3,000 ..... 96⅛
5,000 ..... 96⅛
5,000 ..... 96⅛
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
10,000 87
4,000s20f 87
14,000 ..... 87½
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
10,000 ..... 60⅛
12,000 60
5,000 ..... 59⅞
5,000 ..... 59⅝
Mo Pac 1st Cons
11,000 ..... 95⅛
Mob & Ohio Gen 4s
8,000 ..... 75½
N Y Central Deb 5s, Registered
2,000 108
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s
2,000 ..... 97½
3,000 98
Norfolk & Wn Ry Con 4s
10,000 80
5,000 ..... 79⅝
5,000 80
Nor Pac 1st 6s
4,000 ..... 115½
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
5,000 ..... 59⅛
1,000 ..... 59¼
1,000 ..... 59⅛
85,000 59
12,000 ..... 59¼
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
10,000 ..... 94¾
6,000s5f 94½
6,000c 94¾
3,000 ..... 94½
Nor Pac Term 1st
5,000 ..... 105⅛

Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000 ..... 102¼
Oregon Imp Co Con 5s, Trust Co Certfs, 5th Instlmt Paid
1,000 ..... 55½
Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000 123
8,000 121
1,000 122
Pittsbh & Wn 1st
15,000 81
Reading Co Gen 4s
6,000 ..... 82½
18,000 ..... 82¼
5,000 82
2,000b3 82
Rio Grande Wn 1st
3,000 81
1,000 ..... 81½
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
1,000 ..... 89¼
15,000 89
St L & San Fran 4s
5,000 73
St L & S F G M 5s
4,000s3 ..... 102½
5,000 102
St Paul, Min & Man, Montana Ext 4s
5,000 99
St L Southwn 1st
5,000 ..... 73½
St L Southwn 2d Inc
5,000 27
San An & Ar Pass 4s
10,000 59
So Pac of Ariz 1st
7,000 104
South Pacific of Cal 5s, Consolidated
10,000 ..... 96¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 90⅝
7,000 ..... 90⅞
6,000 ..... 90⅝
10,000 ..... 90½
4,000 ..... 90⅝
Tex & N O Cons 5s
5,000 ..... 96¼
Texas & Pac 1st 6s
1,000 99
2,000 ..... 98½
Union Elevated 1st 6s, Trust Co Certfs
3,000 ..... 82½
Union Pacific 4s
26,000 ..... 92¼
3,000 ..... 92⅛
2,000s3 ..... 92¼
24,000 ..... 92⅛
5,000 ..... 92¼
34,000 ..... 92⅛
5,000 ..... 92⅛
20,000 ..... 92¼
2,000 ..... 92⅛
5,000 ..... 92¼
18,000 ..... 92⅛
32,000 92
19,000 ..... 91⅞
15,000 92
5,000 ..... 92¼
31,000 92
Un Pac, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
12,000 55
5,000 ..... 54⅝
14,000 ..... 54½
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 106⅛
1,000 106
1,000 ..... 106⅛
5,000 ..... 106⅝
3,000 106
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000c 77
1,000 77
5,000 76
West Shore Gtd 4s
7,000 ..... 109¼
2,500 ..... 108½
Registered
1,000 ..... 108⅝
Wn N Y & Penn Inc
10,000 ..... 18½
Wn N Y & Penn Gen
11,000 ..... 52½
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
2,000 30
5,000 ..... 29⅝
2,000 30

Total sales $1,672,900

TREASURY BALANCES.

[illegible]INGTON, March 10.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

[illegible]able cash balance	$225,257,289
[illegible] reserve	169,057,285
[illegible]	15,018,709
[illegible] States notes in the Treasury	88,839,298
[illegible]y notes of 1890	4,880,859
[illegible] receipts this day	1,205,364
[illegible] receipts this month	11,136,101
[illegible] receipts this year	285,684,068
[illegible] expenditures this day	1,870,000
[illegible] expenditures this month	12,452,000
[illegible] expenditures this year	283,939,825
[illegible] in National banks	31,945,656
[illegible] bank notes received for redemption	284,172
[illegible] receipts from customs	482,783
[illegible] receipts from internal revenue	703,673
[illegible]	15,946

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

[illegible], March 10.—Diamond Match [illegible] at 137 to-day, and North Chicago [illegible] 221, account, and 220, regular. [illegible] was lower. It opened at 96½ and went down to 95¼. Its consolidated 5 per cent. bonds closed at 98. National Biscuit common opened at 21½ and closed at 21. The preferred opened at 78⅝, sold to 77⅝, went back to 78¼ and then down to 77.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	26½
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	61
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	136½
National Biscuit Co. common	21
National Biscuit Co. preferred	78
Brewing & Malting	6
Brewing & Malting preferred	30¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	7
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. preferred	31
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	35
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. preferred	51
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co. preferred	64
Chicago City Railway	283
North Chicago Street R. R.	218
West Chicago Street R. R.	95
South Side Elevated R. R.	60⅝
Lake Street Elevated R. R.	12⅞
Lake Street Elevated R. R. t. c.	[illegible]
Street's West Stable Car Line	30½

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	..
4s, r., 1907	110⅝	111
4s, c., 1907	112	113
4s, r., 1925	122½	123½
4s, c., 1925	123½	124
5s, r., 1904	111¼	112¼
5s, c., 1904	111¼	112¼
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..
Albany & Sus	187½	200
American Coal	130	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23
Am. Express	123	127
Am. Spts. Mfg.	7¼	7¾
Am. Spts. Mfg. pf.	18	19½
Ann Arbor	12	13
Ann Arbor pf.	34½	35
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	6½
Boston A. L. pf.	105	107
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	5	5½
Buff., R. & P.	25	29
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	64
Capital Traction	..	75
Central Pacific	12	13
Chi. & Alton	155	159½
Chi. & Alton pf.	168	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	54½	58
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106	110
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	..	38
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	26	28
Chi. Term. & Tr.	7½	9
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	75	80
Clev., L. & W. pf.	..	45
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. Fuel & I.	19	19¼
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5⅛	5⅞

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	75
C., H. V. & T. pf.	18	25
Com. Cable	170	..
Consol. Coal	41	..
Consol. Ice pf.	85	89
Del., L. & W.	150½	..
Den. & R. G.	11	12
D. M. & Ft. D.	11	14
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	2	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	4¼	6
Eighth Avenue	315	325
Erie 2d pf.	17	18½
Ev. & T. H.	18	22
Ev. & T. H. pf.	36	41
Ft. W. & R. G.	14	16
Green Bay & W.	30	40
H. B. Claflin	..	97
Homestake	45	48
Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	95
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	14	16
Keokuk & West.	32	34
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas	42	43
Laclede Gas pf.	87	91
L. E. & W.	14	14½
Long Island	42	50
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Md. Coal pf.	42	53
Mexican Central	5½	6¼
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼
Minn. & St. L.	25½	27
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	84	85
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	52½	54
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	7	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	17	..
Morris & Essex	171	173
Nat. Lin. Oil	15½	17

	Bid.	Ask'd.
National Starch	5½	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	75
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	25
New Cent. C.	7	8
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12⅝	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30½	33
N. Y., S. & W.	11	13
Norfolk So.	62	66
Ont. Mining	3	5
Oregon Imp., 5th in. paid	24½	26
Ore. R. & N.	45	50
Ore. R. & N. pf.	67	70
Penn. Coal	330	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	¾	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	4	7
P., Ft. W. & C.	169	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Quicksilver	1¼	2
Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
R. W. & O.	118	122
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	25¼	26
St. L. S. W.	4	5
St. L. S. W. pf.	8½	10
St. P. & Duluth	20	25
St. P. & D. pf.	..	80
St. P., M. & M.	128	135
St. P. & O. pf.	150	155
Sil. bullion certfs.	54¼	55
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	35	45
Twin City R. T.	20	..
U. S. Express	41	45
Wabash	6¾	7
Wells-F. Express	115	120
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	9⅝	11
Wis. Cent. pf.	3	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
25,040	Am. Sug. Refs.	125¼	125¾	123⅝	123⅞
1,770	Am. Tobacco	92½	94⅝	92½	93⅝
220	Brook. R. T.	39	39¼	38½	38⅞
18,950	Chi., Bur. & Q.	92¼	92⅜	90⅝	91
16,640	Ch., M. & St. P.	91½	92	90⅝	90⅞
50	Ches. & Ohio	20½	20½	20⅛	20⅛
5,180	C., R. I. & Pac.	85	85⅛	84	84
40	Central of N. J.	91	91	91	91
820	Gen. Electric	31⅞	33	31⅞	32½
480	Louis. & Nash.	50⅞	51	50	50⅞
5,850	Manhattan	102	102	101	101⅞
120	Met. Street	140¼	141	140¼	141
900	Mo. Pacific	26⅛	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
1,810	N. Y. Central	112	112	110⅞	111
260	Nor. Pacific	22⅛	22⅛	22	22
1,980	Nor. Pac. pf.	60⅞	60⅞	59⅝	60
1,890	People's Gas	90⅝	91⅝	89⅞	90
200	Reading	18	18	17⅞	17⅞
200	Southern	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅝
10	Tenn. C. & I.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
410	Union Pacific	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞
1,640	Union Pac. pf.	51⅛	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝
100	West. Union	86⅝	86⅝	86	86
77,990					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A. T. & S. F. adj.	58	58	57⅞	57⅞
3,000	B. C. R. & N. 1st	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
4,000	Int. & G. N. 2d	81½	81½	81	81
14,000	Nor. Pac. 4s	95	95	94	94
4,000	Rock Island 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
22,000	U. P., D & G. 1st	55	55	54½	54½
3,000	Wabash 1st	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
$70,000					

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Sutton & Suderley Brick Company of Coeymans; capital, $30,000. Directors—John H. Sutton, C. F. Suderley, and Alice B. Suderley, Coeymans.

Saratoga Victoria Springs, of Saratoga Spa; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. W. Blackmer, G. F. Blackmer, William T. Rockwood, and Nash Rockwood, Saratoga Spa.

McDonald Milling Company of North Tonawanda; capital, $10,000. Directors—George C. McDonald of North Tonawanda, William C. McDonald and Charles C. McDonald of Buffalo.

Borodino Creamer Company of Borodino; capital, $3,000. Directors—O. J. Hayford, Marcus Patterson, H. A. Colton, F. Ide, and E. J. Backes, Borodino; F. Harvey, Thornhill.

Minsi Pulp and Paper Company of New York City, to operate in Minsi, Penn.; capital, $75,000. Directors—W. J. Smith, Brooklyn; J. H. Deery and Abraham Chilcott, New York City.

Jefferson Baking Powder Company of Sidney; capital, $12,000. Directors—A. F. Phelps, J. H. Pride, C. R. Cosgrove, C. C. Phelps, and G. F. Cosgrove, Sidney; Louis Myers, Kingston.

S. M. Bixby & Co. of Manhattan, to manufacture polishes; capital, $1,000. Directors—S. M. Bixby and W. G. Bixby, Borough of Bronx; T. W. Rich, Brooklyn; Henry M. Bixby and Samuel A. Bixby, Salem, Mass.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

Following is a list of reappraisements of merchandise made by the United States General Appraisers and announced yesterday by President Charles H. Ham:

17,353.—All silk, piece dyed, from Albert Lehmann, Lyons, Jan. 29, 1898. 7,516 as 6,393, &c., Mousseline, 105 c-m, noir and colored, entered at 1.20, advanced to 1.30 francs per meter. Discount, 20 per cent. Packing included.

17,355.—Manufactures of silk and cotton, yarn dyed, from Charles Semon & Co., Bradford, Feb. 10, 1898. 23-inch colored Moirettes, 604, entered at 14d., advanced to 15½d. per yard. 23-inch black Moirettes, 605, entered at 16¼d., advanced to 18d. per yard. 21-inch silk warp black Moirettes, 192, entered at 15½d., advanced to 18d. per yard. 21-inch silk warp stripe Moirettes, 191, entered at 15½d., advanced to 18d. per yard. Discount, 2½ per cent. Add packing.

17,336.—All silk, piece dyed, from Jarrosson & Laval, Lyons, Feb. 2, 1898. Ribbon gauze, 14 c-m, color black and white, entered at .28 franc per meter. No advance. Ombre and pleated brilliante, col. 40 c-m, entered at .74, advanced to .80 franc per meter. Pleated brilliante printed, 15 c-m, entered at .40, advanced to .45 franc per meter. Ribbon gauze, col. 12 c-m, yarn dyed, entered at .28 franc per meter. No advance. Crepe, low quality, col. 42 c-m, piece dyed, entered at .51, advanced to .55 franc per meter. Discounts, 20 per cent. and 1 per cent. Add cases.

17,305.—Manufactures of cotton and metal, from S. & S. Sednaoui, Paris, Jan. 19, 1898. Macassards, 52-54 or and argent, entered at 6.85 francs per dozen. No advance. Macassards, 52-68 or, entered at 8.40 francs per dozen. No advance. Macassards, 58-150 or, entered at 1.80 francs each. No advance. Macassards, 170-170 or, entered at 7.35 francs each. No advance. Similar goods, similar prices. Discount, 5 per cent. Add packing.

17,354.—Chemical salt, from E. de Haen, List, Feb. 5, 1898. Nitrate of Thorium, entered at .45 marks per kilo; add bottles at .50 mark each; add cases at 4. marks each. No advance.

17,303.—Embroidered and part lace bleached cotton handkerchiefs, from William Meyer & Co., St. Gall, Dec. 30, 1897. Embroidered muslin handkerchiefs with double hem, I. quality, entered at 1.45, advanced to 1.75 francs per dozen. Queen Anne handkerchiefs, I. quality, entered at 1.40, advanced to 1.58 francs per dozen. Queen Anne handkerchiefs, II. quality, entered at 105, advanced to 1.18 francs per dozen. Add 3 per cent. and 5 per cent. to make market value. Add boxes and cases.

17,325.—Printed music, from C. G. Roder, Leipzig, Jan. 21, 1898. Le Roy, La Belle Carmen, 3 sheets, entered at 18., advanced to 25.20 marks per 100. Le Roy, Memorie, 1½ sheets, entered at 9., advanced to 12.60 marks per 100. Add case and oilcloth.

16,718.—Pickles, from Moore, Moore & Co., Antigua, Oct. 29, 1897. 25 bbls. limes, at £1 5s. for all; add bbls. at 4d. each; add coopering at 6d. each. No advance.

17,356.—Surface coated paper, from Bunt and Luxus papier fabrik, Goldbach, Jan. 28, 1898. Surface coated paper, 51-61, No. 507, and No. 514, marron and schwarz, entered at 4.95, advanced to 5. marks per 500 sheets. Discount, 2 per cent. Deduct freight to Hamburg. Packing included.

17,826.—Chemical salt, from Balzer & Co., Grunau, Jan. 7, 1898. Permanganate of potash, small crystals, entered at 108.50 marks per 100 kilos. No advance. Add kegs.

17,378.—All silk, from M. Burckhardt, Lyons, Feb. 17, 1898. Crepe de Chine, 44 c-m, quality 892 colored, entered at .575, advanced to .625 franc per meter. Discounts, 20 per cent. and 1 per cent. Packing included.

17,317.—Manufactures of wood and shell, &c., from Harikoshi & Co., Tokio. 1 carved wooden black cabinet with ivory and mother-of-pearl, inlaid work of birds and flowers, and 1 carved wooden stand for cabinet, entered at 65., advanced to 94.50 silver yen for all. 1 cloisonne flower vase gray, gold, flower des. 2 feet, entered at 14., advanced to 15. silver yen. 1 pair do., chrysanthemum des. 7 feet, entered at 5., advanced to 6. silver yen. 1 pair do., peony des. 6 feet, entered at 4., advanced to 6.50 silver yen. 1 pair do., antique des. 6 feet, entered at 4., advanced to 6. silver yen. 1 pair do., birds and flowers des. 6 feet, entered at 4., advanced to 5. silver yen. Add packing.

17,321.—Sweetmeats, from Arnold Karberg & Co., Canton, Nov. 3, 1897. Cargo ginger in casks containing each 160 pounds of ginger and 44 pounds of syrup, entered at 14 Mexican dollars per picul. No advance. Discount, 2 per cent. Deduct export duty and extra export duty.

17,367-8.—Floor matting, from Flood & Co., Hiogo, Oct. 7, 1897, entered at from 5.50 to 7.30 silver yen per roll; add packing boxes. No advance.

17,323, &c.—Floor matting, from Canton and Hongkong, Nov. 22-23, 1897. Entered at various prices, all charges included. Deduction of export duty, Lekin tax and boat and coolie hire allowed on entry.

17,118.—Wool dress goods, from Alfred Munch, Gera, Germany, Dec. 21, 1897. 32-44 c-m., all-wool Henrietta quality 42, mark 369 colored, 13-14 twills, entered at .67, advanced to .74 mark per meter. Add making up at .10 mark per piece. Add cases.

4,329 C. P. Port Townsend.—Medicinal preparations, from E. P. Ritchet & Co., Victoria, Jan. 7, 1898. Quinine Bayer Powdered, entered at 2.11, advanced to 2.32 dols. per pound. Phenazone A ais, entered at .32½, advanced to .62 dol. per ounce.

The following reappraisements were made by boards on appeal:

4,820-2, 17,188-90.—Cut glassware, from B. Neffeles, Gablonz, Nov. 17, 1897. Must, 1,518-1,600, entered at 25.20, advanced to 26.76 florins per gross. Do., 2,091-5, entered at 144, advanced to 154.80 florins per gross. Strene, 1,605, &c., entered at 33, advanced to 34.65 florins per gross. Do., 1,996, entered at 13.95, advanced to 14.19 florins per gross. Cream and sugar, 1,682-4, entered at 33, advanced to 34.65 florins per gross. Vasen, 2,093-1,031, entered at 75, advanced to 81.90 florins per gross. Messerlager, 10,000, entered at 36, advanced to 38.70 florins per gross. Do., 10,360, entered at 19.30, advanced to 20.10 florins per gross. Similar goods, similar prices. Discount, 2 per cent. Add cases and packing. To entered prices only, add 5 per cent. commission.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

D. & M. Weil.—Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court has appointed George M. Leventritt receiver in supplementary proceedings for D. & M. Weil, manufacturers of furs, formerly at 191 Mercer Street, on the application of Arthur Hirschel, a judgment creditor.

Edward Coles.—Edward Coles has confessed judgment for $7,024 in favor of William H. Brawley, as assignee of the New York Silicate Slate Company of 24 Vesey Street, on a note made by Mr. Coles to the order of the company, of which he was the President.

United States Cheque Bank.—Judgment was entered yesterday against the United States Cheque Bank, Limited, of 40 Wall Street, for $1,596 in favor of the Manhattan Company and Merchants' National Bank on an attachment obtained a few weeks ago for rent of Room No. 1 at 40 Wall Street.

L. Pulver Lasher.—Judgment for $7,491 was entered yesterday against L. Pulver Lasher, lumber dealer, formerly at the foot of East Twenty-third Street, in favor of Adolph Schwarzmann on two notes made by Mr. Lasher. Mr. Schwarzmann had a chattel mortgage on the place, which was renewed in October last for $6,855.

Nelson S. Le Page.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss received an attachment yesterday against Nelson S. Le Page for $2,500 in favor of Harry J. Warner on an assigned claim of Hubert E. Rogers for services in the formation of a corporation for the manufacture of glue and mucilage, which was incorporated on Jan. 28 last. It was alleged in the attachment that Mr. Le Page left the city in November last and went to Vancouver, B. C., where he now resides. He was formerly a glue manufacturer at 8 Abingdon Square. The attachment was served on a bank to attach a note.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN GAS CONTROL COMPANY—E. P. Gleason Manufacturing Company	$800
BEEBE, Frank E.—J. L. Van Neste and another	132
BRACH, Joseph—M. Wellbrock, as executrix	76
BUCHANAN, James—H. Asch	70
BELL, Thomas H.—F. A. Caril	186
BACHMAN, Absalomon P.—S. H. Lavelle	414
BOKER, Ferdinand A., and Frederick Schumacher—Solomon Claypool	11,074
BLISS, Charles H.—A. G. Hetherington and another, receivers	1,747
COLES, Edward—William H. Brawley, assignee	7,024
CAPELLI, John—J. Arata	246
CORNISH, George H.—N. Lawrence and another	116
CONWAY, William J.—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company	298
CASHRIEL, Max and Bernhard, and Gustave Adler—National Hudson River Bank	672
DIEDRICHS, Henry—H. Bosenberg	244
DAZAMORA, Juan—F. Heath	122
D'ALBERT, Theresa—J. R. Waterlow	888
DONOHOE, Felix—C. H. Randall	224
DI MOISE, Giovanne B.—J. Dughi	795
EBENSTEIN, Alfred—L. Stern and others	428
FINNEGAN, John—H. A. Childs	245
FENNELLY, Georgiana M. and Theresa C.—G. H. Hyde	261
FETZER, Leonard—American Exchange National Bank	1,289
FALK, Michael, and Jacob Simon—The Cudahy Packing Company	898
FLANAGAN, Richard and Thomas, James F. Disken—C. S. Hirsch and another	708
FRIEDLANDER, William—J. M. Frank	344
FAULHABER, Frederick—M. Rathbun	42
FAULHABER, Frederick, and Charles Minder—M. Rathbun	100
FORSYTH, James—C. H. Woodward	30
FIORELLA, Caterina—D. Mayer Brewing Company	274
GARSIA, Alfred C.—H. A. Bourne	149
GREENEBAUM, Harry L.—C. J. Aeppli and another	194
GOOS, Frederick—Manhattan Beef Company, Limited	27
GEORGE, J. Louis—J. D. W. Joy and others	220
HOWDEN, Thomas F.—American Encaustic Tiling Company, Limited	114
HEESEMAN, Emma C.—P. Gaffney	122
HAAS, Henry J.—J. E. Hinds	83
JACKSON, Charles H.—J. Wilson	418
JACOBI, Paul and Ida—F. R. Nightsch	124
KIMMIG, Louis—A. Moll	701
KAMPMANN, Matilda C.—J. D. Ottiwell	145
KERR, James M.—J. L. Barker	875
LASHER, L. Pulver—A. Schwarzmann	7,491
MYERS, Samuel F. and Marcus A., Simon Blumauer—L. Kahn and others	1,353
MARQUIS, Louis—G. S. Chapman, costs	150
MAYER, August—Zuckert & Levett & Loeb Company	127
MAYER, Charles W.—Zuckert & Levett & Loeb Company	127
MULLER, Daniel J., and Catharina—E. H. Van Ingen and another	951
MENDELSOHN, Hyman—M. Kaufman, (two judgments)	671
MAPES, Frank and Demarest H.—G. M. Smith and another	254
MUHLINGHAUS, J. Frederick—Armour Packing Company	204
MARX, Louis—A. Backus, Jr., & Sons	134
MOFFIT, Frank A.—J. M. Frank	344
McCONNELL, Frank H.—L. A. Storr	228
NEWMAN, Benjamin—H. B. Claflin Company	175
NEWMAN, Samuel—W. Simpson, costs	89
O'SHEA, Mary—S. Hauer	186
OKIE, Howard P.—N. Godwin	499
ROSE, Clarence H.—G. H. Simers, Jr.	166
PICKRELL, Percy A.—F. C. Dierking	36
RAUBER, Stephen, Oscar Knebel, Josiah Sullivan, Vincent C. Vogel, and Joseph May—F. T. Gribbins	534
ROCHE, Theodore M.—R. Ettinger	358
RICHARDSON, Horace T. and Herbert J.—Charles F. Mattlage and others	448
RICHMOND, Cassius M.—International Tooth Crown Company	3,354
RAYNOLD, Louise A., and George Hankinson—Ferdinand H. O. Roy	551
REINITZ, Ignatz—Sisters of St. Joseph	88
SEAMAN, Lindley—W. Lang	45
STADELMAN, William A.—J. Wanamaker	47
SIMONSON, Delia—M. Guldner	356
SHORT, Levi E.—E. D. Hammond	364
SCELSI, Michele—J. Beck and another	308
STANGLER, Max—L. Levy and another	32
STONE, Alfred W.—D. E. Reilly	756
SERPA, Mary E.—J. Stahl and others	212
SCHMITT, Louis—E. Brantigan and another	331
SMITH, Mattie—K. Side	73
THE PETERSON COMPANY—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	159
TODD, William N.—National Broadway Bank, New York	2,317
TURNER, Robert—W. A. Soles	204
THE STANDARD BICYCLE COMPANY—S. Ritzele	125
THE MADISON CLUB—A. Schlesinger	240
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—R. Bonynge	144
THE MANHATTAN FIRE ALARM COMPANY—J. Weber and another, (costs)	28
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—G. F. Flack	306
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—P. F. McLoughlin	146
UNITED STATES CHEQUE BANK, Limited—The President, &c., of the Manhattan Company and another	1,596
WILLIAMS, Matilda and Thomas—J. L. Jackson and another	373
WILDES, Bridget—Hudson River Beef Company, Limited	28
WICE, Theodore—A. G. Hupfel	65
YOOST, Harry H.—G. H. Toop	412

[illegible]

LONDON, March 10.—The flotation of the joint stock company, which is to take over the business here of Sir Thomas Johnstone Lipton, the well-known provision, tea, and coffee merchant, fruit preserver, &c., closed at 4 P. M. to-day. Tenders were made to the amount of over £25,000,000 ($125,000,000) for the £2,500,000 ($12,500,000) of which sum Lipton, for himself, the Directors, and his friends, will retain £1,250,000 ($6,250,000.) The flotation is pronounced to be the most sensational ever launched. There was an extraordinary rush of people who knew nothing about the affairs of the company. But the "tip" was generally circulated that it was a good "gamble," and the craze extended to the West End, where ladies of title, officers, and public men were among the people who besieged Sir Thomas Lipton, imploring him to take their money. Extraordinary scenes were witnessed at the Bank of Scotland, where the lists were opened. The police had to regulate the crowds.

Sir Thomas Johnstone Lipton is forty-seven years of age, and for nearly a third of that period has been the sole proprietor of one of the most extensive provision and tea and coffee importing businesses in the world. His house has branches in every large trading centre of the British Empire and in New York and Chicago.

Mr. Lipton came to America when a mere youth, worked hard, and managed to save £100 in a few years. With this sum he returned to London, where he laid the beginnings to his great fortune, which is now estimated at from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. He made a short visit to the United States last Summer, and it was reported that he had come over to look for an American wife. This, however, he denied. At the time of the Queen's Jubilee, last June, Mr. Lipton gave £25,000 to the poor of London through the Princess of Wales's Jubilee Fund. He was knighted at last New Year's distribution of honors.

For a year or two there have been rumors that Mr. Lipton intended to turn his immense business into a stock company, but nothing was done until about a year ago, when, it is reported, the Marquis of Breadalbane and George Faudel-Phillips, ex-Lord Mayor of London, and other financiers, induced Mr. Lipton to consider seriously the proposition to make a joint stock company out of his business.

It is reported at the New York office, 80 Front Street, that it is quite likely that these two men are among the Directors. When the books were opened for registration last Tuesday the stock, whose par value is £1, was quoted at £1 17s. 6d. Mr. Lipton's London house alone handles weekly 300 tons of tea, and 500 girls are kept busy doing it up in smaller packages. Sir Thomas employs no superintendents in this department. The girls are inspired in their work by the hope of winning bonuses which are offered for neatness and dispatch.

SAVINGS BANKS AND TAXES.

A Statement Issued that Deposits and Surpluses Are Exempt in This State.

A circular issued by the Executive Committee of the State Savings Bank Association over the signature of Samuel R. Rainey, the committee's Chairman, calling attention to recent decisions that depositors of savings banks cannot be taxed for the amount of their deposits, was sent yesterday to all banks in the State. Attention was also called to the decision that the surplus of a savings bank was not subject to taxation.

On June 24 last year, the circular states, the Executive Committee issued a circular giving the opinion of George W. Wickersham of Strong & Cadwalader, answering in the negative two questions: "Are deposits in savings banks subject to taxation against the individual depositor?" and "Is the surplus of a savings bank subject to taxation?" Since that time, in each case, Mr. Wickersham's opinion has been sustained by the Supreme Court.

"The assessors of the City of Newburg," the circular explains, "assessed a portion of the surplus of the Newburg Savings Bank, and in the decision rendered by Judge Hirschburgh he held that the assessment in question should be vacated and set aside as illegal and unauthorized.

"The assessors of the Village of Fulton assessed certain of their citizens for money on deposit in savings banks. A writ of certiorari was granted to review these assessments, and made returnable at a Special Term held in Oswego by Hon. M. L. Wright. There was no dispute about the fact that the assessors had assessed the relators for money deposited in savings banks, but in their return they alleged that such deposits were lawfully taxable, and that they committed no error in assessing the same. This question was then submitted to Justice Wright upon the merits, and some months after he handed down the decision, holding that the deposits were exempt from taxation under the laws of the State of New York."

Mr. Wickersham, who argued in the Newburg case, said yesterday that Justice Wright's decision in the Fulton case was of the utmost importance. It might be appealed, he admitted, but probably not. William C. Sturges, President of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, at 76 Wall Street, said that in his opinion the decisions absolutely settled the legal questions.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

The Collector to Take an Appeal from a Decision of the General Appraisers.

Collector Bidwell was instructed by the Treasury Department some days ago to take an appeal from the decision of the General Appraisers relating to an importation of porcelain or china bottle stoppers upon which are printed names of manufacturers or commercial firms in the United States. The Board of General Appraisers reversed the original classification of the Collector, in which a duty of 35 per cent. was assessed, as upon decorated china, and found that inasmuch as the printing consisted of trade marks it was not an ornament or decoration within the meaning of paragraphs 84 and 85 of the Tariff act of 1894. The board rated the stoppers as china "not changed in condition by superadded ornamentation or decoration," and dutiable at 30 per cent. Assistant Secretary Howell wrote: "The department does not concur in the conclusions reached by the board in this case. The printing on the stoppers under consideration appears in every case to be in the nature of an advertisement for domestic merchants using the stoppers. It is therefore clearly an ornament, serving a useful purpose to persons using such stoppers."

President Ham of the General Appraisers has been officially informed by Assistant Secretary Howell that the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia has reversed the decision of the Board of Classification, declaring that the cost of grain bags containing oats was not an element of the dutiable value of the oats. This is a victory for the Treasury Department for the time being. The importers, it is expected, will carry the question up to the Circuit Court of Appeals, as the point involved is of great importance to them.

DINGLEY LAW DECISION.

Case Against New York Firms Before Judge Townsend.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10.—Judge Townsend of the United States court to-day decided the important case brought by the Government against William Iselin & Co., A. Hirsch & Co., and H. P. Dyer & Co., importers in New York. The contention hinged on the question as to whether the Dingley bill went into effect at the beginning of the day it was passed or at the very moment the President signed it.

The decision of the court is that the bill did not become a law until President McKinley affixed his signature to it.

The Imports of Gold.

The European gold engagements for this city, Chicago, and Havana from Feb. 25 to date amount to $14,475,000, as follows: National City Bank, $3,350,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $2,675,000; Lazard Freres, $1,750,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $1,600,000; L. Von Hoffmann & Co., $1,500,000; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $1,050,000; Muller, Schall & Co., $600,000; J. & W. Seligman & Co., $500,000; Guaranty Trust Company, $350,000; Union National Bank, Chicago, $250,000; Hallgarten & Co., $200,000; First National Bank, Chicago, $190,000. Yesterday's engagements amounted to $1,100,000. A cable dispatch received yesterday announced the sailing of the steamship Majestic with $2,582,500 for New York.

[illegible] Cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank, Denies a Report.

John C. [illegible], assistant cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank, at West Broadway and Beach Street, said yesterday that there was no truth in the report published yesterday that he had invested more than $10,000 in Francis C. Grable's schemes. He had not invested any sum at all in Grable's enterprises, he said.

"This false report," said he, "puts me in a very unpleasant position and may cost me my place. The only partial truth in it is the statement that I visited Mr. Grable in the Black Hills. I know Mr. Grable, and last May I went out to the Black Hills, where I spent several weeks as his guest. I have not known him long and am by no means on intimate terms with him. All the remainder of the report is absolutely false. I have never put a dollar in Mr. Grable's schemes.

"When the trouble in the Chemical Bank came out it was published in the papers that I knew Mr. Grable. I then went to Mr. James Macnaughton, President of this bank, and told him exactly the situation, as I have just explained it. I felt that it was due the bank. If I had had any connection with Grable I could not have held my place for an hour. That is enough to show the falsity and absurdity of the report. Neither this bank nor myself has loaned Mr. Grable money or invested in any of his enterprises. It is an outrage that such a falsehood was published. When I read it I felt like resigning my place. As it is, I shall lay the whole matter before Mr. Macnaughton and leave it with him."

FOR REINSURANCE HERE.

A Bavarian Bank to Enter New York State for the Transaction of that Business.

The Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechsel Bank of Munich, organized in 1835 and possessing a paid-up capital of 89,285,714 marks, will enter the United States at once. The step is taken not only to protect reinsurance treaties with fire insurance companies licensed in this State, but also to transact a general reinsurance business throughout the country. The sum of $500,000 in Government bonds has been purchased by the bank for the purpose of making the necessary deposit with the Superintendent of Insurance of New York State. Albert Willcox & Co. will be the United States managers, with offices in the Lords Court Building, 27 William Street.

Proper steps will be taken to procure a license for writing reinsurance of fire lines in all the leading States. The effect of this action upon the question of foreign reinsurance, which is now under the consideration of a special committee of the New York Tariff Association, and is also being debated by the Western Union at St. Louis this week, is problematical. Should the other more prominent German reinsurance companies which have treaties in New York follow this action of the Bavarian bank and apply for admission to New York State, the question of foreign reinsurance in unauthorized companies would, to a large extent, disappear in a manner not anticipated by the advocates of reinsurance legislation at Albany.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

A. F. Marks, Second Vice President, and M. Dugro Buttles, Assistant Secretary of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, have returned from a trip through the larger cities of the South, made for the purpose of agency appointments.

The insurance on the property of M. C. Mullin & Co., 105 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, which was damaged by fire on the 8th inst., was covered as follows: On building, Liverpool and London and Globe, $9,000; on contents, American of New York, $5,000; Lyons, Stadhols & Co. are adjusters.

The Attorney General of Massachusetts, at the instance of Commissioner Cutting, has brought a suit asking for the issuance of a general injunction to restrain the Berkshire Health and Accident Association from continuing to transact the business authorized by its charter. The association has written "sick benefit" insurance despite official warning as to its illegality. The hearing on the injunction is set down for the 15th inst.

Superintendent McNall of the Kansas Insurance Department has decided to require life companies doing business in that State to abandon the anti-rebate agreement under penalty of the revocation of their licenses. Kansas is one of the few States which does not prohibit the practice of rebating on the part of life insurance agents by express statute provision.

The creditors of the insolvent Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company in New York and Boston have organized to conserve their interests. They are opposed to the bill, introduced at Albany, authorizing Superintendent Payn to turn over to the receiver, Joseph H. Bowers, such securities of the company as are in his possession. A creditors' meeting was held yesterday at the office of the receiver. Boston creditors were represented by Messrs. Lower and Webster. Titus Sheard of Little Falls, N. Y., presided. The committee of New York creditors, which has been chosen to represent their interests is as follows: D. C. Cowdrey, Thomas F. Patterson, Michael E. Bannon, E. H. McCay, and Titus Sheard.

SARDINE TRUST IN MAINE.

An English Syndicate Gets Options on Fifty-three Factories.

BANGOR, Me., March 10.—S. G. Stevens of the Brooklin Packing Company, at Brooklin, Me., was here to-day on his way to New York from a trip along the coast.

He has just secured a ninety-day option on all the fifty-three sardine factories in the State for a syndicate of English capitalists at a figure representing nearly $1,500,000.

KEEN-SUTTERLE COMPANY SUED.

Two New York Banks Proceed Against Philadelphia Men.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Two suits were begun to-day in the Common Pleas Court against the Keen-Sutterle Company to recover the face value of a large number of promissory notes made by various parties and indorsed by the firm, which dealt in hides and failed about two years ago for a large amount.

The first suit was brought by the Chemical National Bank of New York against James S. Keen, Frederick W. Sutterle, and J. Harry Lyons, trading as the Keen-Sutterle Company. It is to recover $13,574.29, the face value of seven notes. The other is by the Importers and Traders' National Bank of New York to recover $50,708.49, the face value of twenty-eight notes.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.07⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Butter, creamery, Western	.20
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	3 11-16
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05½
Lard, prime	5.47½

CHICAGO, March 10.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 92@94c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 94c@$1; No. 2 red, $1.02@$1.02½; No. 2 corn, 29¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 29⅝c; No. 2 oats, 25⅝c; No. 2 white, free on board, 31c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28¾@30c; No. 2 rye, 49½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 34@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17; Northwestern, $1.21½; prime timothy seed, $2.90; mess pork, per bbl, $10.25@$10.30; lard, per 100 lb, $5.17½@$5.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5@$5.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.45; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

While the Spanish-American trouble was generally believed to have taken a more favorable turn over night, the situation was regarded as too serious to permit new ventures, either one way or the other, and the market throughout the session was an exceedingly small affair, both as regards the scope of fluctuations and the volume of transactions. Sentiment was rather bull[illegible] attention in speculative circles [illegible] Liverpool, due chiefly to the [illegible] character of news from [illegible] ence to the Cuban question. [illegible] opened dull but steady, with prices [illegible] changed to 1 point higher, eased off a couple of points late in the forenoon on sheer lack of support. The market [illegible] near the close under local liquidation, and the feeling finally easy at a net loss of [illegible] to 4 points. Total sales of futures, [illegible] 81,400 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.06	6.07	6.04	[illegible]
April	6.07	6.08	6.05	[illegible]
May	6.10	6.11	6.06	[illegible]
June	6.10	6.12	6.08	[illegible]
July	6.14	6.14	6.11	[illegible]
August	6.16	6.16	6.12	[illegible]
September	6.14	6.14	6.10	[illegible]
October	6.13	6.13	6.09	[illegible]
November	6.11	6.11	6.09	[illegible]
December	6.11	6.11	6.10	[illegible]
January	..	..	..	[illegible]

Southern Spot Cotton Markets, Middling—Mobile, 5 13-16c; Savannah, 5 1-16c; Charleston, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, [illegible]; Baltimore, 6⅛c; Augusta, 6 1-16c; St. Louis, 5 13-16c; New Orleans, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Middling uplands, 3 13-32d; December-January, [illegible]; March, 3 21⅛d; March-April, 3 21⅛d; April-May, 3 22d; May-June, 3 22d; June-July, 3 22d; July-August, 3 22½d; August-September, 3 22½d; September-October, 3 22d; October-November, 3 21½d; November-December, 3 21d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	105¼	105¼	105¼	107⅞
May	100⅝	100⅞	100 5-16	100⅞
July	91⅞	92⅛	91½	91⅞
Corn—				
May	35¼	35⅜	35⅜	35¼
July	..	..	..	36⅝
Oats—				
May	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	..	..	..	102½
May	104¼	104⅝	104	104
July	90⅞	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞
Corn—				
March	..	..	..	29¼
May	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
July	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅝
Oats—				
March	..	..	..	26¼
May	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	26⅞
July	24⅝	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The main features in wheat were practically all bearish. The trade in itself favored a downward movement by showing little animation, being restricted by the expected Government report on farm reserves. Selling pressure early was not important, but in the last hour became active, forcing prices to the lowest point of the day, the close being ⅝@⅞c lower.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 10.—March, $1.07½; May, 96⅝c; July, 95¼@95½c; No. 1 hard, $1; No. 1 Northern, 98c.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—No. 1 Northern, 99c; No. 2 Spring, 92@93c; May, $1.01¼.

DULUTH, March 10.—No. 1 hard, Northern, 98½c; May, 98¼c; July, 96¼c.

Corn.

No. 2, 37⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31½c; No. 3, 31c; No. 2 white, 33¼c; No. 3 white, 33c; track mixed, 32@33c; track white, 33@39c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 59½@60c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55@55½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—Feeding, 41½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; 33¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. Seeds—Clover, $4.50@$5; highest grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.25@$5.55; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.70; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.40@$4.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.30@$1.40, nominal; rye flour, $2.85@$3.25; corn meal, kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand; bag meal, fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 70@71c; feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 75@85c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 43@43½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 10.—Flour dull; first patents, $4.90@$5.10; second patents, $4.75@$4.85; first clears, $3.70@$3.90; second clears, $2.70@$2.90.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.50@$10.75; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. BEEF HAMS, $22.50@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5¼c; 140 lb, 5⅝c; 120 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝@5⅞c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10-lb, 6¾@6⅞c; 12-lb, 6¼@6½c; 14-lb, 5⅝@5⅞c; pickled shoulders, 4⅝@4⅞c; pickled hams, 7⅝@8c; Western green, 16-lb, 6⅞@7c; Western, sweet pickled, 7¼@7⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3 11-16c; country, 3⅝@3⅞c. LARD, 5.47½c; city lard, 5.20@5.25c; refined, South America, 6.15c; Continent, 5.80c; Brazil, kegs, 7.30c; compound, city, 4¼@4½c; Western, 4¼@4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4½c; city lard stearine, 5¼c.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Close: Beef, extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 30s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s 6d; short ribs, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 3d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 20s.

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures maintained a steady undertone pretty much all day, despite the fact that news averaged up in favor of the bear crowd. Prices on the first call were unchanged to 5 points lower, with the close barely steady, at a net loss of 5@10 points, having eased off at the last moment under local liquidation.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	..	..	..	5.20@5.30
April	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
May	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35
June	..	..	..	5.35@5.45
July	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
August	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
September	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
October	5.70	5.70	5.60	5.60@5.65
November	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.65@5.70
December	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.75
January	5.80	5.80	5.70	5.75@5.80
February	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 35.00; Hamburg, ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 12,000 bags; Havre, ¼f lower; total sales, 18,000 bags; January, 37; February, 37; March, 35.25; April, 35.50; May, 35.50; June, 35.50; July, 35.75; August, 36; September, 36.25; October, 36.25; November, 36.50; December, 36.75; Rio, No. 7, $8100.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23c; off Summer yellow, 22½c, nominal; butter grades, 26@28c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 41@43c; American, boiled, 42@44c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 44@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of pulled wools (scoured) based on Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows: Fine A, 49@52c; A supers, 46@48c; B supers, 41@43c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California, finest, 52@53c; California, second, 51c; Western, extra, 47@49c; Western, super, 41@44c; Western, low, 32@35c.

METALS.

IRON—8.70@8.90c. COPPER—11.87½@12c. TIN—14.35 @ 14.45c. SPELTER — 4.17½@4.22½c. LEAD—3.72½@3.77½c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tars, regulars, $1.65; oil, bbls, $3; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, regulars and machines, 36¾@37c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; W G, $2.35; W W, $2.60.

SAVANNAH, March 10.—Turpentine, 33c; resin, A, B, C, D, $1.25; E, $1.25@$1.30; F, $1.35@$1.40; G, $1.45@$1.50; H, $1.65; I, $1.65; K, $1.70; M, $1.75; N, $1.80; W. G, $1.90; W W, $2.10.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 10.—Turpentine, 34½@35c. Resin, $1.25@$1.30.

CHARLESTON, March 10.—Turpentine, 33½c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Unchanged.

CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$7.50; city-dressed veals, 8@11c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, [illegible]; lambs, $5@$5.90.

HOGS—$4@$4.[illegible]

[illegible] REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Dwellings Make Up the Day's Business—Little Dealing in the Auction Room.

Pease & Elliman have sold for about $75,-[illegible] the four-story brownstone-front dwelling [illegible] West Thirty-second Street, 25 by 100.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for the Comstock estate to Daniel B. Freedman the three-story brick dwelling, with extension, [illegible] Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100.

It is reported that the Mutual Life Insurance Company has sold to Henry de Peyster for $40,000 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling northeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-second Street, 20 by 102.2.

H. R. Drew & Co. have sold to Benjamin Perkins the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 49 East Sixtieth Street, 15 by 100.5.

Cyrille Carreau has sold to Mrs. R. Levy the four-story dwelling 131 West Ninety-seventh Street, 16 by 100.11.

Jackson & Stern have bought and resold to a builder 284 Madison Street, 23.3 by 100. The same operators have also purchased 739 and 741 Sixth Street, 45 by 91.

Charles S. Kohler & Brother have sold for John Paterno the new five-story brownstone-front flat 154 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 30 by 86 by 100.11; also, for James Denholm, the three-story brick and stone front dwelling 204 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100.11.

John Peters has sold to Martin L. Rickerson the two five-story tenements 235 and [illegible]7 Avenue B, each 25 by 100.

John D. Karst has bought 215 and 241 West Twenty-ninth Street, and will erect on each plot a five-story flat, with stores.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Arthur Gorsch to Martha Weil, for $9,000, the three-story flat 1,516 Webster Avenue, 16.8 by 78 by 100. In part payment—$4,000—the buyer gives three lots on the west side of Marmion Avenue, 65 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

Jones & Bailey have sold for Thornton Brothers to May Johnson the two-story frame dwelling 662 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 18 by 55 by 113; also, for Thornton Brothers to Winslow E. Busby, the two-story frame dwelling 668 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 16.8 by 45 by 95; also, for Frank P. Lockwood to Anthony H. Austin, the three-story frame dwelling 2,169 Washington Avenue, 18 by 113; also, for Henry Mehles to Winslow E. Busby, the plot Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 174.10 feet north of East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 50 by 150.

Henry G. Cassidy has sold for L. & J. Brandt to Robert Loercher, 230 East Thirty-first Street, the three-story and basement brownstone residence, 18.9 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Adolph M. Bendheim, for $12,553, the three-story brick dwelling 865 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to William F. Christie, for $17,200, the lot 161 Elm Street, (as widened,) 21.6 by 34.3 by 21.6 by 33.11.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the State Trust Company, the five-story brick flats known as the "Lonsdale," 565, 567, and 569 Park Avenue, 66.5 by 100 by 60 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Robert Mazet, referee, 175 East Ninety-third Street, north side, 250.5 feet west of Third Avenue, 29.11 by 100.8, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $4,688; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Whalen, referee, 630 to 636 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 20 feet north of Forty-sixth Street, runs north 80.5 by east 100 by south 100.5 to Forty-sixth Street, by west 20 by north 20 by west 80, four-story brick brewery, stable, &c. Due on judgment, $20,802.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, 2,345 Broadway, west side, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 25 by 95.4 by 25 by 93.7, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,003.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, Avenue A, east side, 33.9 feet north of Fifty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 75, three-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Ernest A. Paur on Dec. 14, 1897.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 10 Beekman Place, west side, 76 feet south of Fiftieth Street, 18.10 by 90, five-story stone-front dwelling; 314 East Houston Street, north side, 160 feet east of Avenue B, 24.11 by 91.4 by 24.10 by 89.9, three-story brick building; all title and interest of Gustav Goldman in the foregoing parcels on Oct. 4, 1897.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for a five-story brick stable, 23.8 by 98.9; W. H. Nelson of Katonah, N. Y., owner; P. F. Higgs of 36 Union Square, architect; cost, $7,000.

Water Street, northwest corner of Rutgers Slip, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 60 by 56.4; Max Muller of 21 Centre Street, architect; cost, $26,000.

Hamilton Terrace, west side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for fourteen three-story brick dwellings, 16 and 17 by 52; G. L. Lawrence of 178 Franklin Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $210,-000.

Ninety-seventh Street, southeast corner of the Boulevard, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 100.11 by 95; J. J. Wilson of 60 Liberty Street, owner; C. Steinmetz, architect; cost, $200,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, southeast corner of Lenox Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 64 by 70; R. J. Blake of 515 Lenox Avenue, owner; Gilbert Robinson of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $73,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 20 by 95 and 27 by 86; L. & J. Brandt, owners; John Brandt of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $79,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, southeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, with stores, 28.8 by 95 and 29 by 86; Schmuck & Montag, owners; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $84,000.

Locust Avenue, east side, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 22 by 150; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Jerome Avenue, for two two-story frame stores and dwellings, 34 by 50 and 33.8 by 50; Mrs. Carrie J. Singhi, owner; H. Anderson, architect; cost, $8,500.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Stret, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, to a four-story brick public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 2,114 and 2,118 Madison Avenue, to three four-story brick dwellings; John Schreyer of 53 West Eighty-third Street, owner; John Streifler, architect; cost, $9,000.

No. 20 Chrystie Street, to a six-story brick tenement, with store; J. P. Slater of 545 Broadway, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 213 and 215 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to a four-story brick storage house; R. Webber of 208 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; B. & J. Walther, architects; cost, $2,000.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; James G. Patton, of 823 Forest Avenue, owner; J. Barnett of 47 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $350.

STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED (offices of the Commissioners are at 90 and 92 West Broadway.)—Elliott Place, from Jerome Avenue to the Concourse. Hearings for objectors for ten days after April 6. Report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., May 23.

College Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street to East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street. Hearings for objectors for ten days after April 13. Report to be made to the Supreme Court May 23.

Villa Place, from Southern Boulevard to Van Courtlandt Avenue. Hearings for objectors for ten days after April 6. Report to be made to the Supreme Court May 23.

ESTIMATES OF LOSS COMPLETED.—Northerly side of Sixty-fifth Street and southerly side of Sixty-sixth Street, between the Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue. Hearings for objectors March 21 and subsequent days. Report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., March [illegible]

SECOND PARTIAL AND SEPARATE ESTIMATES OF DAMAGES COMPLETED.—[illegible] East One Hundred [illegible] and First Avenue, and the Harlem [illegible] sioners' line of the Harlem River, and between the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Willis Avenue, and to a right of way between the United States pier-head line of the Harlem River and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street at Willis Avenue. Hearings for objectors for ten days after March 26. Report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., April 18.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 10.

AVENUE A, e s, 127.2 ft s of 78th St, 25x98; James Gallagher and wife to Charles Isselbacher	$1
AVENUE A, e s, 51.5 ft n of 59th St, 20x75; John Stauf and wife to Jules A. Collet........Exchange and	1
AVENUE A, e s, 102.2 ft s of 78d St, 25x98; James Gallagher and wife to Charles Isselbacher	1
AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 181st St, 109.8x100; Maurice S. Wormser and others to Emanuel Heilner and another	100
AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 181st St, 109.8x100; Isidor Wormser, Sr., to Emanuel Heilner and another	40,000
BOULEVARD, s w corner of 148th St, 199.10 to 149th St x100; Union Real Estate Company to A. J. H. Meyer	1
BRADHURST AV, w s, 178.2 ft s of 145th St, 18.2x—x18x90.3; Sarah McLaughlin to Henry E. Janes	1
BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 122.10x109.5x irregular; John Delahunty, referee, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company	450
BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 122.10x109.5x irregular; Samuel H. Vanderbeek to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company	1
BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 122.10x109.5x irregular; John Dahnke to Samuel H. Vanderbeek	1
BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 122.10x109.5x irregular; Katharine Winkelmann to Samuel H. Vanderbeek	100
CENTRE MEADOW OF ISRAEL HONEYWELL's Salt Meadows, contain meadows, 5 acres, Westchester; Agnes A. Watson and another to Patrick J. Sweeney	1
CLINTON ST, 182 to 186; Lewis K. Albro and wife to Thomas H. Baskerville, 1-7 part	4,000
CLINTON ST, 182 to 186; Jenny A. Cornwell to Harris Mandelbaum and another, 1-7 part	4,143
CLINTON ST, 182 to 186; Charlotte A. Poor to Thomas H. Baskerville, 1-7 part	4,000
EAST END AV, e s, 51.4 ft s of 83d St, 25.4x82; Emilie Colloseus to Anna Grahl	1
GRAND ST, 384; Clinton St, 182 to 186; Attorney St, 15 and 16; Patrick H. Gilhooly and wife to Lewis K. Albro, 1-8 part of all	1
GRAND ST, 384; Clinton St, 182 to 186; Attorney St, 13 and 15; Patrick H. Gilhooly and wife to Jenny A. Cornwell, 1-56 part	1
LEONARD ST, 154, s w s, 22x75; Jacob B. Halk to Anna Halk	1
LEWIS ST, s w corner of 6th St, rel. dower, Harriet Wolbach to Ferdinand Kurzman	1
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 79th St, 204.4 to 80th St x51.3; Jacob Pizer and wife to Arnold Kaiser and another, two-thirds part	1
LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 80th St, 102.2x81; Jacob Pizer and others to Isaac Helfer	100
LOT 295, map of Arden property; Charles F. Kelley to Matilda Fraser	1
LOT 138, Block C, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Josef Schallhart and wife	500
LOT 447, map of Gleason property, 24th Ward; Joseph J. Gleason to Catherine A. Gillingham	600
MADISON ST, 252, 20x90; Frank Weiber and wife to Isaac Goodstein	1
PARK AV, e s, 75 ft n of 80th St, 25x100; Albert Wagner to Ludwig Baumann	1
PARK AV, e s, 51.8 ft s of 119th St, 24.10x80; Mitchell A. C. Levy, referee, to Katie M. Soles	7,325
PROSPECT AV, e s, Lots 26 and 27, map by A. D. & M. Ewen, Sept. 10, 1870; Adam Wiener, referee, to Morris Franklin and another	975
RAILROAD AV, s e s, 150 ft n e of 6th St, 25x150; Elizabeth Price to Stephen Moser	3,500
TILDEN ST, e s, 25 ft s of 1st St, 25x100; Max Roberts to John H. Keegan	1
WASHINGTON AV, (widened,) n w s, 145.3 ft n e of 167th St, 90x irregular; Phoebe A. Parshall, executrix, to Newbury D. Lawton	12,500
WATER ST, 45, 30x85.7; Marion V. Butler to Robert McGill	40,000
WAVERLEY PLACE, w s, 38.10 ft s of Charles St, 18.10x75; Adelaide Lyon and others to Annie E. Grasmuk, ¾ part	7,081
WAVERLEY PLACE, w s, 38.10 ft s of Charles St, 18.10x75; Sarah A. Sleight, by committee, to Annie E. Grasmuk, ¼ part	2,844
WILLIS AV, w s, 39 ft s of 140th St, 18x66; Mary E. Schroeder to William Schroeder	1
1ST AV, 1,134 and 1,136, e s, 50.5 ft n of 62d St, 50x81; Sarah Federgreen to Augusta Graber	1
1ST ST, Lot 679, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Jennie Rosenthal to John H. Keegan	550
2D ST, s s, 80 ft w of Avenue B, 72.4x105.10; Irving Bachrach to Leopold Schweidler	29,750
5TH ST, (proposed,) n s, 108.11 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, 394.10x103.6x404.7x103; Earl S. Benham and others to Edward Baer	1
11TH ST, n s, 123 ft w of 6th Av, 30x100.3 x irregular; Elizabeth Lyons to John Fallon	1,200
14TH ST, s s, 380.6 ft w of 2d Av, 24x103.3; Margaretta Traitteur to Olga Schmeising	30,500
18TH ST, 142 West, 23x92; the Butterick Publishing Company, Limited, to Timothy Kieley	1
36TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9; George D. Bogert and wife to John Sinnott	25,750
52D ST, s s, 550 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100; Michael Ward and wife to Peter McBreen	7,000
56TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Simon P. Flannery and another to Fannie L. Elliott	10
61ST ST, n s, 146 ft w of 10th Av, 27x100.5; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Mary Canis	4,500
64TH ST, 178 East, 20.10x100.5; James W. Taylor and wife to Harry Schloss	15,750
68TH ST, s s, 137 ft e of Madison Av, 22x100.5; John B. Roach and others, executors, to Morris Rossin	49,000
83D ST, s s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 81.5x irregular; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Clarence F. True	1
109TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Alice C. Peters, individually and as executrix, to August Sellitiz	9,000
109TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; August Sellitiz and wife to Max Freund	1
122D ST, n s, 31.6 ft w of 2d Av, 14x71.10; Olga Furst to Heyman Kalman and another	1
132D ST, s s, 485 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Louis Friess and wife to John Eusner	24,500
135TH ST, 865 East, 25x100; Morris Cukor, referee, to Adolph M. Bendheim	500
162D ST, s w corner of Elton Av, 109.6x25x90x87.8; Ann Roach to Enoch C. Bell	1
169TH ST, s w corner of Stebbins Av, 63.10x60.2x60.2x63.10; Henry D. Tiffany, as trustee, to Alfred Ericson	3,000
170TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, runs e 100 ft to 10th Av, x s 100 x w 100 x n 100; Matthew P. Hall and wife to Matilda Fraser	1
173D ST, s s, 66.6 ft w of Audubon Av, 16.6x50; John Eusner and wife to Louis Friess	12,500
179TH ST, s e corner of Webster Av, 81x100x101x101; Samuel H. Vanderbeck to Alpheus G. Goddard	1

Recorded Leases.

BAXTER, Mary A., to Thomas Y. Dunne; 1,314 Park Av, 10 years........1,200	$1,500
CALVOSA, Charles, to Allesandro Di Giacomo; 314 and 316 East 11th St, 3 years	3,300
CONGER, Clarence R., to Samuel Fine & Co.; 70 East Broadway, 2 years	2,200
FRIEDRICH, James J., to George King; 131 East 52d St, 3 years	660
GENSCHER, Charles, to Francis Mulgrew; 219 Columbus Av, corner 70th St, 5 years	4,000
HAMILTON, Erastus, to Solomon Wertheim and another; 397 Broadway, 2 years	2,000
HANCY, Edward J., to Frederick Behnken; 112 Greenwich St, 2 years	1,200
JOHNSTON, Frederick A., executor, to Vincenzo Marino; 212 East 111th St, 5 years	960
JOHNSTON, Frederick A., executor, to Vincenzo Marino; 214 East 111th St, 5 years	960
KOHRING, William H., to William Schmidt; 402 East 88th St, 3 years	2,800
KOPPER, Margaret G., individually and as trustee, to John F. McIntyre; 190 East 125th St, 2 years........2,300	2,400
SCHUSSLER, John P., to Philip Reilly; 514 2d Av, 3 years........1,380	1,400
SMITH, Sarah, to Jacob Weinstein; 44 Henry St, 1 year	400
WEBER, J. M., to Johanna Klein; 278 East Houston St, 2 years	480

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Clara, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 28th St, 185 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years	$9,000
BOGERT, Peter J., to Frank W. Gilbert; e s of Bradhurst Av, 24.11 ft n of 148th St, and two adjoining lots, 1 year, (three mortgages)	13,500
BROWN, Charles H. S., to Susan M. C. Livingston; s s of Manhattan Av, 173 ft n of 105th St, 2 years	1,200
BROWNELL, Caroline F., to Continental Trust Company; n s of 150th St, 400 ft e of Boulevard, demand	10,000
CASSIDY, Henry G., and Charles O'C., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 135th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	15,000
CHAVE, Eliza, to George H. Purser, Jr., executrix; w s of Clinton Av, 150 ft n of Jefferson Place, 3 years	2,000
CLEAVELAND, Susan S., to New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, as guardian, &c.; w s of Macdougal St, 32.6 ft n of 4th St, (rerecorded,) 3 years	$16,000
DUFFY, Patrick C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s 6th Av, 3 years	4,000
EIBELE, Theodore, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; e s of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft n of 68th St, 5 years	18,000
ELY, Emily L., to Mary L. Payson; s w corner of 5th Av and 42d St, 2 years	1,600
ELLIOTT, Fannie L., and Robert H. E., to Charles A. Moran, trustee; 414 West 56th St, 5 years	12,000
ERICSON, Alfred, to Ida M. Murphy; s s of 169th St, 42.6 ft e of Stebbins Av, 1 year	3,750
ERICSON, Alfred, to Frederick W. Rhin[illegible] Av, 1 year	[illegible]
FRIEDLANDER, Albina E., to John McMahon; 11 Barrow St, with lot adjoining on west, &c., demand	335
GEORGE, James E., and Richard Grant, to Florence A. Allen; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 11 ft n of 187th St, 1 year	12,000
GILLINGHAM, Catherine A., to Joseph J. Gleason; Lot 447, map of Gleason property, 24th Ward, 1 year	550
GOODSTEIN, Isaac, to Frank Werber; 252 Madison St, ½ year	2,500
GRASMUK, Annie E., to Title Guarantee & Trust Company; 200 Waverley Place, 3 years	6,500
HEILNER, Emanuel, and Moses J. Wolf to Isidor Wormser, Sr.; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 181st St, 3 years	22,000
HELFER, Isaac, to William D. Nichols; s e corner of 80th St and Lexington Av, 5 years	75,000
HOEBERMAN, Sophie, to Ferdinand Kurzman; s w corner of Lewis and 6th Sts, 2 months, (2 mortgages)	7,700
HOEBERMAN, Sophie, to Laura Oppenheimer and others, executors, &c.; s w corner of Lewis and 6th Sts, 5 years	13,500
HOFFMEYER, Anton W., and Hans C. Clausen to Margaret and John J. Radley, executors, &c.; s s of 74th St, 178 ft e of Avenue A, 2 years	2,000
HUBER, Herman, to Isabella Heimath; 375 West 126th St, 6 years	12,000
HUBER, Herman, to Isabella Heimath; 1,841 Columbus Av, 6 years	22,000
ISSELBACHER, Charles, to James Gallagher; e s of Avenue A, 102.2 ft s of 78d St, 1 year	5,500
JARVIS, Alice E., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 116th St, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years	5,000
KNAUF, Charles, to Mary A. Ferris; Lots 355 and 356, Block J, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years	1,800
KNOTH, Elizabeth, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 10th Av, 255 ft n of 61st St, 1 year	12,000
LAWTON, Newbury D., to Phoebe A. Parshall, executrix, &c.; n w s of Washington Av, widened, 145.3 ft n e of 167th St, 1 year	6,000
LAWTON, Newbury D., to Phoebe A. Parshall, executrix, &c.; n w s of Washington Av, widened, 209.3 ft n e of 167th St, 1 year	3,500
MACHEMER, Frederick, to William T. Van Winkle and another; Lot 301, map of Unionport, ½ year	1,000
MASSIMINO, John, to German Savings Bank; n w corner of Washington Av and 172d St, 1 year	16,000
McBREEN, Peter, to Michael Ward; s s of 52d St, 550 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years	6,000
McBREEN, Peter, to Daniel Meenan; s s of 52d St, 550 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years	1,000
MEYER, Adolph J. H., to the Union Real Estate Company; s w corner of Boulevard and 49th St, and n w corner of Boulevard and 48th St, 1 year	15,000
MITCHELL, Euphemia S., to Charles Frasier & Co.; s s of 113th St, 250 ft e of Boulevard, demand	10,000
MOSER, Stephen, to Elizabeth Price; s e s of Railroad Av, 150 ft n e of 6th St, 3 years	2,500
OBERWARTH, James, to Annie H. Bruce; Lots 123 and 125, map part of Benjamin Berrian farm, Fordham, 3 years	2,500
PAILLARD, Alfred E., to Augustus C. Fransioli; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 101.3 ft s of 141st St, demand	1,000
PATTERSON, Edward, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of Southern Boulevard, 220 ft w of Brown Place, 1 year	7,000
PECK, Lydia A., and Alonzo R., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of 48th St, 68 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year	20,000
RAU, Barbara, to the Washington Life Insurance Company; w s of Avenue A, 26.4 ft n of 9th St, 3 years	3,500
RUDE, Rebecca and Philip, to William J. Amend; 103-105 Goerck St, demand	2,050
SCHMEISING, Olga, to Margaretha Traitteur; 218 East 14th St, collateral	1,000
SCHMEISING, Olga, to Margaretha Traitteur; 218 East 14th St, 6 years	24,500
SCHMEISING, Olga, to Margaretha Traitteur; 218 East 14th St, collateral	2,000
SELLTITZ, August, to Alice C. Peters, executor; w s of Clinton Av, 150 ft n Amsterdam Av, 2 years	7,500
SOLES, Katie M. and William A., to Caroline Wandell; e s of Park Av, 51.8 ft s of 119th St, 3 years	7,000
STOLTZENBERG, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 311 West 103d St, 3 years	18,000
SULLIVAN, Mary J., to Augusta A. Roby; s s of Rivington St, 242 ft e of Goerck St, demand	12,000
TAYLOR, Charles H., to Marinus L. Vanderkloot; 43 East 19th St, demand	8,000
TRUE, Clarence F., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; s e corner of Riverside Av, or Drive, and 83d St, 1 year	118,000
TRUE, Clarence F., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; n s of 83d St, 375 ft w of West End Av, demand	22,000
WEINBERG, Philip, to Rosie Neaderthal; s s of 106th St, 33.4 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years	6,500
WHITE, Thomas R., to New York Realty Company; 95 and 97 Liberty St, demand	30,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARENDT, Simon, and others, executors, &c., to Rastus S. Ransom, (two assignments)	Nominal
BLUMENTHAL, Nathan, executor, &c., to Joseph Blumenthal	$18,000
COCK, Elizabeth R. and William R., to Wolf Boroschek	2,000
COLLINS, Benjamin, to O. H. Olsen	Nominal
DEMOREST, Annie L., to Katharine V. Curtis	5,071
DE VEAU, Louisa C., to Simon Wolf	2,018
HOOKS, Susan J., to William N. Richie	Nom.
McMILLAN, John, to Josephine Korn	100
ORR, William C., executor, to Cecilia O. Murphy	4,048
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Edward Heyman	14,000
PHELAN, James J., to Philip Furlong	Nominal
RANSOM, Rastus S., trustee, to Samuel Cromwell	5,000
RITCH, Thomas G., to Christian N. Bovee, Jr., and another, trustees	4,000
ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Adam Happel	2,750
SCHMEISING, Olga, to Margaretha Traitteur	Nominal
THE HENRY ELIAS BREWING COMPANY to William L. Flanagan	3,472
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to the Bowery Savings Bank	9,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany	14,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Gilbert J. Strassburg and another, executors	4,000
WOODCOCK, Mary A. A., to Fannie K. Koss	8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 149th St, 25x100; Patrick Conlon against Clara E. Bliss, owner and contractor	$475
EAST CHESTER ROAD, e s, 25.2 ft w of Blondell Av, 25x103.7; John W. Hannan against Payson S. Lane, owner and contractor	95
HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 425.4 ft n of 141st St, 194x100; Arlando Marine against William H. Lake, owner; Mills & Strachan, contractors	3,391
HENRY ST, 44; Goldberg & Smith against Sarah Smith, owner and contractor	305
HENRY ST, 44; William P. Youngs & Brothers against Sarah Smith, owner and contractor	504
LEXINGTON AV, e s, extends from 79th to 80th St, 204.11x51.3; Architectural Metal Works against Jacob Pizer and others, owners; J. Pizer & Brother, contractors	329
LEWIS ST, 199; Harris Bartelstone against Sophia Hoeberman, owner and contractor	227
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29 ft n of 111th St, 86x irregular; James Grainger against Frank W. Moore, owner and contractor	500
TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 175 ft e of Boston Av, 50x100; B. Flood against Louis Lambrecht, owner and contractor	120
35TH ST, 147 to 151 West; Henry Proctor against J. L. Mott, owner; William H. Houghton, contractor	141
104TH ST, 406 to 412 East; George Behsmann & Co. against Caroline W. C. Weinstock, owner; William Juch, contractor	107
179TH ST, s w corner of Webster Av, 87x101; Charles Nylin against Samuel H. Vanderbeek, owner and contractor	44

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

WILLETT ST, 55 to 59; Morris Goldstein, with David Perlman and Abraham J. Ronginsky, thirteen payments	$36,000
83D ST, n e corner of Riverside Drive, 81.5 x164.1x irregular; the Metropolitan Improvement Company, with Clarence F. True, eleven payments	78,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE B, s w corner of 14th St, 23x95; Charles Kinkin against United States Trust Company of New York and another, executors, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Kelly.

BOLTON ROAD, or Av, centre line, at land formerly of Elisha Riggs, runs s 124.7x w 411 to centre line of 14th Av x n 115.7x e 442 to beginning; Johanna Wohlers and others, executors, &c., against Charles E. Runk and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

CORNELL AV, n s, 105 ft e of Old Road, 30x 100; Adolph Muehsam and others, trustees, against Hulda Saxe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Baker.

MORTON ST, 14; Julia A. Low against John Kehoe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Gertland.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 149th St, 20.6 x101.2x20x96.10; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 20.6 ft s of 149th St, 20.6x105.6x20x101.2; The Germania Life Insurance Company against William Broadbelt and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

THOMPSON ST, e s, 192 ft n of Broome St, 33.9x 90x irregular; Solomon Jacobs against Charles Edelson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parker & Aaron.

10TH ST, n e s, 250 ft n w of 3d Av, 29x77.5x irregular; J. Blackburn Miller against Martin H. Roberts and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. T. Goodwin.

7TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 122d St, 25x75; Ethelbert Wilson, executor, &c., against Augustus Reiner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Nelson.

34TH ST, 345 West; William P. Dixon against Esther Cochrane and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

84TH ST, 150 East; Gideon Fountain against Robert N. Disbrow and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. J. Lewis.

159TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 150x100; Charles Unangst against Thomas Williams and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, C. Unangst.

182D ST, s e corner of Delancey Place, 100x182; William Man, as trustee, against Albert Bogert and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Man & Man.

[illegible]

United States Supreme Court.

314—S. W. Vance et al., appellants, vs. W. A. Vandercook Company, and 315—S. W. Vance et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. W. A. Vandercook Company.—Argument continued by William A. Barber for Vance et al., by J. P. Kennedy Bryan for W. A. Vandercook Company, and concluded by William A. Barber for Vance et al.

86—Boyden Power Brake Company et al., appellants, vs. George Westinghouse, Jr., et al., and 116—George Westinghouse, Jr., et al., appellants, vs. Boyden Power Brake Company et al.—Argument commenced by George H. Christy for Westinghouse et al.

Call for to-day: 86, (and 116,) 307, 3, 27, (and 15 and 16,) 207, 28, 30, 119, 531, 98.

Calendar for Friday, March 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 42 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Government causes. (Jury.)

9267—Weilbacher vs. Robertson.
11000—Robbins vs. Hedden.
15698—Hussa vs. Erhardt.
18627—Sylvester vs. Robertson.
18628—Same vs. same.
18629—Same vs. same.
18630—Same vs. same.
18631—Same vs. same.
18632—Same vs. same.
18633—Same vs. same.
18634—Same vs. same.
18635—Same vs. same.
18636—Same vs. same.
18637—Same vs. same.
18638—Same vs. same.
18639—Same vs. same.
18759—Same vs. same.
18760—Same vs. same.
12800—Dongan vs. Magone.
13611—Same vs. same.
13068—Same vs. same.
17915—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Great Northern Ry. Co.
2—Fuller vs. Underwood.
4—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
5—Cruikshank vs. Bidwell.
6—Pepper vs. Grasmuk.
7—Cruikshank vs. Bidwell.
8—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Walcott.
9—Stanton vs. Coffin.
10—Tuttle vs. Claflin.
12—Dandow vs. Pennsylvania Ry. Co.
13—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Walcott.
Cases Noticed.
14—Hummel vs. Guggenheim.
15—Huber vs. same.
16—Beyer vs. same.
17—Alder vs. same.
18—Reichenbach vs. same.
19—Goldy vs. same.
20—Prince vs. Chicago, M. & St. P. Ry. Co.
21—Loomis vs. same.
22—Fletcher vs. May.
23—McLaughlin vs. Tuck.
25—Greef vs. Miller.
26—Schweitering vs. same.
27—Fleitman vs. same.
28—Dieckerhoff vs. same.
29—Cochrane vs. Hedden.
30—Same vs. Magone.
31—Same vs. Erhardt.
32—Thomson-Houston El. Co. vs. Union Ry. Co.
33—Blythe, &c., vs. Corn Exchange Bank.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

13—Guinaracs vs. S. S. Wordsworth.
91—Hewlett vs. Burrill & Sons.
30—Coe vs. Tug R. J. Moran.
107—Taylor vs. Bark Agate.
83—U. S. vs. Derrick Monarch.
101—Petterson vs. Lighter Gypsy Girl.
32—Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. vs. S. S. British Queen.
33—Manheim Ins. Co. vs. same.
20—Bartram vs. Bark Nicolai.
108—Merritt & C. Wreck Co. vs. Schermerhorn.
84—Morris & C. Dredging Co. vs. Tug Transfer No. 5.
36—Sutton vs. Propeller City of Norwalk.
71—Shovah vs. Steamboat McDonald.
47—Gibbons vs. Tugs E. C. Baker and E. L. Levy.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 412, 418, 416, 421, 423, 427, 432, 434.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—People ex rel. Commissioners, &c., vs. Oelschlanger.
2—Same vs. Lubitkin.
3—Same vs. Booker.
4—Lees vs. Dobson.
5—Lesher vs. Haas.
6—Bernstein vs. Crow.
7—King vs. Ross.
8—Altieri vs. Sakwisen.
9—Meany Printing Co. vs. Duncan.
10—Schleissner vs. Schleissner.
11—Norton vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
12—Turpie vs. Tripault.
13—Sperling vs. Ball.
14—State Trust Co. vs. Casino Co.
Non-enumerated Motions.
2—Wetmore vs. Wetmore.
4—Westervelt vs. Marino.
5—Douglas vs. Carpenter.
8—Lindenheim vs. Man. Ry. Co.
10—Durant vs. Hall.
12—Wetmore vs. Wetmore.
13—Starbuck vs. Farmers' Loan & Tr. Co.
14—Commercial Nat. Bk. of Chicago vs. Hand.
15—Turpie vs. Tripault.
16—Thompson vs. Welde.
18—Hammel vs. Schleissner.
20—Marks vs. Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Marshall vs. Seelig.
2—Smith vs. Western Agency.
3—Williams vs. Higgins.
4—Gould vs. McGillin.
5—McGillin vs. Claflin.
6—Voisin vs. Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.
7—Cohen vs. Cohen.
8—Shannon vs. Shannon.
9—Richardson vs. McCluskey.
10—Kaufman vs. Kaufman.
11—Lewis vs. Lewis.
12—Williams vs. Wunder.
13—Trouton vs. Moore.
14—Baylies vs. Hamilton.
15—Lowy vs. Rosenfeld.
16—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Adler.
17—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Mining Co.
18—Rothschild vs. Schwab.
19—Schinnotti vs. Cuddy.
20—Am. Investors' Trust vs. Granite State Provident Assn.
21—Rogers vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.
22—Neufeld vs. Schlesinger.
23—In re Hall of Records.
24—Feder vs. Keller.
25—In re Squier.
26—Schieffelin vs. Coler.
27—Farne vs. McIlvaine.
28—Limonta vs. O'Berry.
29—Nally vs. Brady.
30—Dorr vs. York.
31—In re Bindseil.
32—Owens vs. McArthur.
33—Robert vs. Vanhorne.
34—In re Dr. Fort's Electrolysis Sanitarium.
35—People, &c., vs. Baker.
36—Hildebrand vs. Sutro.
37—Sanger vs. French.
38—Meyer vs. Kampman.
39—Rapp vs. Tamsen.
40—In re opening of Clinton Av.
41—Boyle vs. Staten Island and South Beach Land Co.
42—Moroney vs. Equitable Gas Light Co.
43—Murray vs. Morton.
44—Richardson vs. Richardson.
45—Garofano vs. Pepperell Co.
46—U. S. Rubber Co. vs. Alden.
47—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Weave Cycle Material Co.
48—Spietzer vs. Spietzer.
49—In re Edgerton.
50—O'Farrell vs. O'Farrell.
51—Levine vs. Lubon.
52—Rooney vs. Newberry.
53—In re Dugro.
54—Stewart vs. Wise.
55—Same vs. Tim.
56—In re Duncan.
57—In re J. T. Camp Co.
58—Delaney vs. Potter.
59—Donovan vs. Mayor, &c.
60—Phelps vs. Phelps.
61—Kunze vs. Kunze.
62—D'Angelo vs. D'Angelo.
63—Wyckoff vs. Austin.
64—Dixon vs. Dixon.
65—Segal vs. Hammer.
66—Hall vs. Bloch.
67—Jarvis vs. Patch.
68—In re Bank and Bethune Sts.
69—In re Watts and Canal Sts.
70—In re Pier 39 East River.
71—Hollister vs. Simonson.
72—Adamant Mfg. Co. vs. Bach.
73—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Gainsborg.
74—Earle vs. Page.
75—Maisner vs. Maisner.
76—McLoughlin vs. Ives.
77—Blatchford vs. Paine.
78—People, &c., vs. Lawrence.
79—Same vs. Buchheister.
80—Goetz vs. Jands.
81—Schussler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
82—Maddy vs. Horton.
83—Walker vs. Ulman.
84—Oakes vs. Oakes.
85—Siwitzky vs. Siwitzky.
86—Alexander vs. Quigley.
87—In re Gilmartin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Demurrers.

676—New Home Sewing Mach. Co. vs. Richter.
677—Same vs. same.
674—Kager vs. Brenneman.
675—Same vs. same.
Preferred Cause.
5909—Dunlap vs. Gill.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar to be called in Part IV, room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

4981—Glennon vs. McGuire.
5877—Caruso vs. Caruso.
5449—Hosey vs. Lounsberry.
5853—Whyte vs. Builders' League.
5920—Boyd vs. Boyd.
5345—Rosson vs. Hanson.
5995—Haber vs. Haber.
4307—Clason vs. Stewart.
6024—Lubin vs. Klinkowstein.
6039—Mattern vs. Manson.
5574—Erlwein vs. Erlwein.
5543—19th Ward Bank vs. Langenzen.
6236—Holliday vs. Holliday.
6075—Schelling vs. Herman.
5359—Mayforth vs. N. Y. Car Coupler Co.
6042—Sackett vs. Collins.
6082—Edwards vs. Carroll.
6170—Rosenthal vs. Osnowitz.
6185—B. Kreischner & Sons vs. Haas.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6236.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Adjourned to Monday, March 14.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Le Barbier, and Gray.

1—Frank Bailey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

15257—Toner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3044—Williams vs. Tamsen.
14721—Hill vs. Seitz.
14591—Troost vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15247—Golia vs. Fisher.
14470—Erickson vs. The Mayor, &c.
13825—Kelly vs. Baker.
15260—Heyman vs. Klingman.
14882—Noonan vs. Obermeyer & Liebman.
15344—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Schindelman.
15390—Heusser vs. Lieberknecht.
15415—Reilly vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
15217—Gamache vs. Sloan.
14935—Wallace vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
14550—Petrie vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15358—Colonial Brewery vs. Chawat.
15369—Schneider vs. Tostevan.
12810—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
12811—Same vs. same.
14558—Frost vs. Valente.
12306—McClure vs. Wilson.
14464—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tamsen.
14522—Dickinson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14563—Nicholson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
12850—Manning vs. International Nav. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8106—Lamb vs. Flanagan.
3301—Abbrussese vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
8291—Chrispell vs. Shoemaker.
3341—Bernheimer vs. Cohen.
4980—Kraemer vs. Bjerrum.
8467—Dickinson vs. N. Y. Press Pub. Co.
8468—Same vs. Morning Journal Assn.
8271—Shea vs. Candee.
8421—Galvin vs. Tailor Paint & Oil Co.
8701—O'Kennedy vs. Press Pub. Co.
8240—Oldsheim vs. Harris.
8144—Lewis vs. Robinson.
4200—Gordon vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
7606—O'Donnell vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
350—Spero vs. West Side Bank.
351—Same vs. German Exchange Bank.
336—Same vs. Bowery Nat. Bank.
342—Same vs. Nassau Bank.
4391—Citron vs. Bayley.
347—Spero vs. National Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
Inquest.
9469—Valentine vs. Gibson.

Highest number reached in regular call, 9546.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J. Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

7526—Connor vs. N. Y. Small Stock Co.
7610—Conyngham vs. McGrath.
9355—Reilly vs. Emigr't Indust. Sav. Bank.
3853—Smith vs. Sexton.
9140—Abel vs. Whiting.
7719—Nickels vs. B'way & 7th Av. R. R. Co.
5296—Lesster vs. The Mayor, &c.
7618—Lansing vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8759—Press Pub. Co. vs. Copeland.
5297—Ullman vs. Sexton.
5298—Haberman Mfg. Co. vs. same.
4081—Kinsman vs. Fisk.
7072—Higgins vs. Cosgrove.
8514—Stern vs. Lipper.
3678—Raynor vs. Cunningham.
207—Wolf vs. Met. El. R. R. Co.
8169—Van Valkenburgh vs. The Mayor, &c.
5958—Fleitman vs. Scrugham.
8427—Stemmler vs. The Mayor, &c.
622—Gilroy vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned until March 14.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Davy, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Werner, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—John K. Moll.
2—Anna C. A. Ihlenburg.
3—Josiah A. Hyland.
4—Joseph J. O'Donohue.
5—Francis Patterson.
6—Aaron D. Farmer.
7—Amalia Steinhardt.
8—Alfred E. Beach.
9—Bertha Lowenberg.
10—Charles H. Reinisch.
11—Elizabeth Lee.
12—Esther Dubrin.
13—Eva Dubrin.
14—Domenico Moglia.
15—James Dunn.
16—Margaret F. Barden.
17—August L. Nosser.
18—George P. Ferguson.
19—May Linder.
20—David Lawson.
21—Jacob Ottenheimer.
22—Eliza Ellison.
23—Anna Muller.
24—Herman Schlesinger.
25—Frank L. Fisher.
26—Mary E. Brennan.
27—Nathaniel Niles.
28—Richard S. Newcombe.
29—Gottlieb Becker.
30—Lucia L. Kearney.
31—Anton Berninger.
32—Benjamin Hellman.
33—Louisa Bernstein.
34—Augustus C. Downing.
35—Robert Greacen.
36—Henry Dietz.
37—Abraham Roadhouse.
38—Oscar Jahnke.
39—Sarah M. Starr.
40—George J. Hamilton.
41—Same.
At 2:30 P. M.
1243—Contested will of Frances Lyons.
Wills for Probate.—At 10 A. M.
Charles P. Craig.
At 10:30 A. M.
Margaret E. Evans.
Frederick E. Glockner.
Selina Hutchins.
Daniel Ferber.
At 2 P. M.
Alice E. Meyers.
Anna Blaher.
William P. Perry.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

61—Housah vs. Knubel.
173—Keane vs. Everard.
277—Herb vs. Herdan.
504—Kelly vs. Stimmel.
476—Carfano vs. Solomon.
408—Sanger vs. Smith.
376—Allen vs. Innes.
2342—Lowenthal vs. Herrmann.
4075—Laurowitz vs. Jenkins.
2526—Gruber vs. Gudebrod Bros.
641—Holmes vs. McKenzie.
644—Bueb vs. Gerarty.
647—Leonhardt vs. Bissinger.
648—Ely vs. Steinhardt.
649—Bretz vs. Doherty.
652—Roberts vs. Von Raitz.
653—March vs. David Stevenson Brew. Co.
654—Kirschberg vs. Automaton Piano Co.
655—Semon vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
656—Conway vs. Stevens.
659—Smith vs. Braxman.
661—Fineberg vs. Cohen.
662—Rossi vs. Mohr.
664—Kneissel vs. Nicholsburgh.
665—Wood vs. Saalfield Pub. Co.
667—Dollinger vs. Bryant.
668—Hawkins vs. Aralone.
670—Dooley vs. Jones.
671—Coote vs. Third Av. R. R.
672—Fowler vs. Lumley.
698—Railway Adv. Co. vs. Young Bros.

CITY COURT—Trial Term, Part III.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street). Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3393½—McCluskey vs. Minch.
4242½—Welter vs. Lewis.
165—Weiser vs. Budweiser Brew. Co.
225—Boehm vs. McCoy.
226—Iba vs. same.
330—Bach vs. Moonellis.
826—Marshall vs. Stern.
673—Davis vs. Lyman.
674—Grant vs. Nelson.
675—Oletsky vs. Collins.
676—Spaeth vs. Gennerich.
678—Bannon vs. Daniell.
679—Laffray vs. Barry.
680—Fritz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
681—Higgins vs. Quinn.
682—Schwab vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
683—Drew vs. Granger.
685—Warendorf vs. Rosenfeld.
687—Kuttner vs. Hammerstein.
691—Bussut vs. Ernst.
692—Vietor vs. same.
694—Mayer vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
695—Sechendorf vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
696—Same vs. same.
706—Striffler vs. McCarthy.
699—Behrman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
700—Duval vs. Solomon.
701—Kelleher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
703—Paulson vs. Falk.
705—Brown vs. Olmstead.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on.

2682—Frank vs. Bolton.
4295—Apfel vs. Chapkowitz.
2411—Colucci vs. Ruvano.
4434—Dienst vs. Catterberry.
4506—Balsam vs. Innenberg.
4192—Hyman vs. Allen.
4191—Schreve vs. Moore.
4416—Reidmuller vs. Lynde.
4850—O'Keefe vs. Wagner.
4351—Same vs. same.
4052—Keenan vs. Fennelly.
4216½—Tusch vs. German Sav. Bank.
4369—Sanders vs. Mintz.
4319—Fitzpatrick vs. Heyman.
4437—23d Ward Bank vs. Laird.
4592—Maher vs. Seitz.
4255—Troll vs. Catterberry.

Highest number reached in regular call, 706.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Gordon, and McCann for the People.

1—Wolf Avner, Isaac Falpes.
2—John Barondone.
3—Michael Roach.
4—Richard Flood.
5—Max Cohen.
6—John Garnatz.
7—John Goodacre.
8—Nicola Lupica.
9—Walter Lamb.
10—Thomas Davison.
11—Annie Goldberg.
12—George Greenberg.
13—Peter Leonard.
14—Cuneo Benedetto.
Pleadings.
1—Emil Gunsman.
2—Jeremiah M. Connelly.
3—Thaddeus B. Bicker, Thaddeus B. Aicker.
4—Frederick Pilegard.
5—James Daly.
6—John Egan.
7—Hector Klinge.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Hennessy for the People.

1—Albert Collins.
2—John H. McCabe.
3—Isaac Titlebaum.
4—Karl Frick.
5—James O'Toole.
6—Bernard J. Reilly.
7—Joseph Pollak.
8—John Howard, John Barrett.
9—Charles Eichle.
10—Jacob Bernstein.
11—John Fitzpatrick, John J. McKenna.
12—Levy Cohen.
13—Joseph K. Buchner.
14—Benjamin Friedlander.
15—Thomas Blackman.
16—Frank Grallerenzo.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Herrman for the People.

1—Franiceso Rago.
2—Frank E. Childs, George W. Childs.
3—Thomas McCue.
4—George W. Eckert.
5—Andrew Grimmer.
6—Charles Baker.
7—Henry Johnson.
8—Morris Brenstine.
9—George W. Eckert.
10—George Greenberg.
11—Isidore Bettman.
12—Charles Buckley.
13—Martin Hammer.
14—Max J. Adler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Blake, and Byrne for the People.

1—Francesco Curcio.
2—Emanuel Townsend Goldberg.
3—Gustav M. Miller.
4—Anna Jung.
5—Mary Noonan.
6—Lucy Smith.
7—William Ryan.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fursman, J.—Matter of John Macauley Company—Clifford W. Hartridge. Thorn vs. Lock—Daniel P. Ingraham. Gutwillig vs. Saward—Benjamin A. Jackson. Gearns vs. Gearns—Edward E. McCall. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Regan—Francis B. Delehanty. Franklin Savings Bank vs. Watson—Clifford W. Hartridge. Todd vs. Treadwell—Francis B. Delehanty. Matter of Ferguson—Richard M. Henry.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Whitman vs. Cohen—James P. Campbell. Willets vs. Canter—Joseph T. Ryan. De Sperati vs. Cohn—Edward J. McGuire.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Metropolitan Trust Company vs. Steinfeld—Benjamin Yates.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Seward vs. Greenburgh—George W. Cotterill.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Garretson, J. Part II.—Gaynor, J. Part III.—Maddox, J. Part IV.—Hirschberg, J. Part V.—Keogh, J.

Short Causes.
4991—Henry C. Howe, an alleged incompetent.
4717—Smith vs. Ferguson et al.
4674—Martin et al. vs. Jones et al.
3832—Gfroerer vs. Ryan.
4444—McGeehin vs. Curley.
4910—Field et al. vs. Colonial Bank.
3911—Newman vs. Franko et al.
2878—Owen vs. Waterbury.
4896—Holsten vs. Glazier et al.
4190—Kettlehodt vs. Birdseye.
3866—Steffens vs. Randel.
4960—Indust. Trust Co. vs. Kings Co. El. R. R.
4961—New Imperial Tr. Co. vs. same.
4387—Schneider et al. vs. Ryan et al.
4546—Groton Bridge Co. vs. City of Brooklyn.
4119—Thom vs. Schwickart.
4928—Warland vs. Eckert.
4883—McShane Mfg. Co. vs. Sibley et al.
4927—Same vs. Levy et al.
5138—Nassau Bank vs. Cirrito et al.
4777—Perhacs vs. Gabriel et al.
5160—Broadway Bank vs. Schnabel et al.
5069—Buckley vs. Acker.
4972—Knowles vs. Lichtenstein.
Regular Calendar.
1523—Sprague Bank vs. Erie R. R.
4862—Dunn vs. Nassau Railroad.
4297—Lovett vs. Kohberger.
2548—Davis vs. Cassell.
2555—Litchenheim vs. Nassau R. R.
2708—Ebbitts vs. McCaldin.
565—Lyntz vs. Fletcher.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2784.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—Van Wyck, J.

191—People ex rel. Coney Island Jockey Club vs. Neff.
386—Fisher vs. Fisher.
387—Simon vs. Zirn.
376—Curtis vs. Dammann.
228—Mori vs. Mori.

THE COOMBS TRIAL GOES ON.

More Testimony Adduced Tending to Show Fraud.

The trial of ex-Coroner Coombs for presenting alleged false bills to the city was continued yesterday before Judge Keogh in Brooklyn. The testimony went to show that many of the inquests alleged to have been held by Coroner Coombs were never held at all. In fact, it appeared from the testimony that in all but one of the cases instanced by District Attorney Marean, no inquests were held, yet the city was charged $8.50 in each case, and the money collected from the City Treasurer. There were a great many witnesses called who testified that the residences given by the alleged jurors in the bogus inquests were not correct.

In only the one case cited, that of Mrs. Carrie Rowlinson, did the Coroner appear. Mrs. Rowlinson identified Mr. Coombs as the man who appeared at her house. Annie Cassidy of 471 President Street, whose child died, swore that there was no inquest at her house, although Coroner Coombs received $8.50 for one. The papers in that inquest showed an affidavit by "Jane" Cassidy, the mother of the child. No such person exists.

Testimony was elicited in a number of cases in which alleged inquests were held over still-born infants, about which the parents of the child knew nothing. The prosecution will continue to-day.

TROUBLES OF LABOR.

Strike at Grand Central Station—Stone Workers to be Locked Out.

The Board of Walking Delegates yesterday ordered a general strike on the new annex to the Grand Central Station to help out the union carpenters in their fight against non-union men and non-union material that was being used there. About 400 men, including painters, tin and sheet-iron workers, housesmiths, plumbers, varnishers, tile layers, and cement workers went out.

The union machine stone workers were surprised yesterday to learn that the employers had formed a combination to lock them out on Monday. The union recently informed the employers that on June 1 it would demand a uniform rate of wages and eight hours work for its members in all the five boroughs of New York. The men say that the employers are only bluffing, but even if they are in earnest, the men are ready for the fight.

The eccentric engineers have complained to the Building Trades Section of the Central Labor Union that non-union engineers are employed on several new large buildings in lower Broadway, and that they were not getting proper support from the Board of Walking Delegates.

Boston Real Estate Deal.

BOSTON, March 10.—Houghton & Dutton have purchased the old Congregational Building, at the corner of Beacon and Somerset Streets, and this historic building, which was erected in 1825 by David Hinckley, and at that time was the finest private residence in Boston, will be torn down and a modern business structure will replace it. The property was purchased by the American Congregational Association in 1871 for $98,484. A syndicate known as the Congregational House Trust, with ex-Gov. Russell as trustee, bought the property in the Spring of 1896 for $600,000. It is understood the syndicate has made a profit on its investment. The estate is assessed for $527,-000. Of this amount the land calls for $422,-100 and the building for $104,900.

A LAWYER DISTURBS COURT.

He Tries to Stop the Rearrest of His Client, Acquitted on One Criminal Charge.

Amos H. Evans, a lawyer of 309 Broadway, created a scene in the corridor outside of Part I. of General Sessions yesterday afternoon, when he advised a client of his, who was about to be taken into custody, to resist arrest.

Evans's client, John Smith, twenty-three years old, a ticket-of-leave man from the Elmira Reformatory, was on trial there during the morning before Judge Cowing on a charge of receiving stolen goods, which, it is alleged, were found in his rooms at 208 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. At 3 o'clock the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal.

Evans had heard before the jury came in that officers were waiting outside the court to arrest Smith if he should be acquitted, on a charge of assault in the second degree, it being alleged that he had aimed a revolver at Policemen Meehan and Reid at the time they arrested him for receiving stolen property. The lawyer, on the strength of what he had heard, appealed to the court to protect his client from what he called police persecution. The Judge refused to take any action.

As soon as the jury had given its verdict and had been discharged, Policeman Meehan arrested Smith. The arrest was made without a warrant. As the officer took his prisoner from the room Evans rushed up to Meehan and cried: "You are hounding this man. The police are trying their best to keep him from leading a straight life. This is persecution. If you don't leave him alone I'll take him away from you."

Detective Sam Price stepped up, and pushing Evans away from Meehan, said, "I don't think you'll stop him. Not if I know it. You interfere with that officer and I'll arrest you too."

"You don't dare to arrest me," cried Evans.

"I don't, hey?" said Price. "Well, I will if you interfere."

Just then a plainly dressed young woman, breathless with excitement, rushed up and cried, "Don't take him away! Don't take him away! He's my husband. I can't have him taken away again." She threw her arms about Smith and wept.

In the midst of the uproar Evans cried out to Smith "Resist arrest!" Price crowded the lawyer back and Meehan hurriedly led Smith away to the elevator.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. CARTER.

Taking of Testimony Here Ended—The Court to Meet in Savannah Next Tuesday.

The final session in this city of the court-martial which is hearing the charges against Capt. O. M. Carter was held yesterday in the board room in the Army Buildings in Whitehall Street. The next meeting of the court will be at Savannah, the scene of the alleged irregularities.

Gen. Otis called the court to order promptly at 11 A. M. The session was short, only one witness being called. He was Dudley F. Phelps, Chief of the Law Department of the Custom House. He was called by the defense to prove that B. D. Greene was not in this country when the checks were drawn to the order of Anson M. Bangs by Capt. Carter, on which the indorsements of Mr. Bangs's signature were in the opinion of Mr. Carvalho in the handwriting of B. D. Greene.

Mr. Phelps produced baggage declarations of the passengers of the steamship Lucania, which arrived here on April 13, 1896. These showed that B. D. Greene was a passenger on the vessel.

Col. Barr, the Judge Advocate, asked the court to adjourn to meet in Savannah on Tuesday next at noon, and this was done.

A Suspicious West Side Fire.

The Fire Marshal is satisfied that a deliberate effort was made last night to burn the four-story tenement house at 310 West Forty-third Street. Early in the evening George Weckler, the tenant on the third floor, discovered smoke coming from the cellar, and gave the alarm, causing a panic among the other inhabitants of the building. Policeman Mangin of the West Forty-seventh Street Station called the engines, and the firemen extinguished the fire with buckets. A pile of rubbish in the sub-cellar had been carefully piled over with light boards of an inflammable nature and the lot evidently set on fire.

Lottie Walling to be Extradited.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—Gov. Voorhees this afternoon signed the papers [illegible] the extradition of Lottie Walling, now [illegible] Essex County Jail, who is wanted [illegible] York to answer a charge of [illegible] George Duval, in the Tombs, [illegible] which he attempted to effect his escape.

EMPIRE BUILDING

BROADWAY & RECTOR STREET.

Ready for Occupancy May 1st, 1898.

Arcade from Broadway to Elevated R. R.
TEN ELEVATORS,
Finest Offices in the City. Low Rents.

Apply to owner at office of the building on 4th floor, or

JOHN N. GOLDING, Agent,
9 Pine Street.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE.
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison [illegible]
BROKER. APPRAISER.

10 PER CENT. INVESTMENT PROPERTY; west side apartments; near office. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

For Sale—Factory, with Power, 124, 126, and 128 Freeman St., Brooklyn; occupancy May 1; three-story brick building, occupied by Brooklyn Wire Nail Co., with boilers, engines, shafting, belting, electric light dynamo; owners will take in part payment mortgage to suit purchaser. A. R. WHITNEY & CO., Broadway, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT.

THE MENDELSSOHN ROOMS,

108 West 55th St., for a term of years; dancing hall, 48x58; small hall, 25x31; living apartment and dressing rooms on second floor. Apply JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

36TH AND 37TH STS., BETWEEN LEXINGton and 3d Avs.—Desirable three-story houses to rent. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A BACHELOR APARTMENT TO LET in the fire-proof American Safe Deposit Building,
5th Av., s.e. Cor. 42d St.
Handsome corner suite of three large rooms and bath, with unobstructed view; rent, $1,200.
E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 176 Broadway.

An Attractive All Light Apartment To Let, close to 5th Av., overlooks plaza.
Mason, 10-12 East 58th St.
Elevator all night.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE PENDLETON.
258 EAST 68TH ST., COR. 2D AV.
New, absolutely fireproof Apartment House, steam heated throughout; rents, $27.50 to [illegible]
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,
1,181 3D AV. 41 LIBERTY ST.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO RENT.—On account of intended trip to Europe, my cottage "Felseck," with 3½ acres of woodland surrounding it, at Bolton, on the west shore of Lake George, opposite Green Island; 15 fully furnished rooms, and large piazzas; spacious kitchen, laundry, and cellar; with plumbing, bathroom; ice and firewood provided for the Summer; dock, boats, bathing houses. Only private families need apply to A. KNAUTH, 333 West 70th St., New York. Photograph may be seen.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

FOR RENT.—Fully furnished, Miss Thompson's Cottage at Norfolk, Conn.; furnace, open fireplace, running water. Apply to EDWARD V. THORNALL, 56 Pine St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

POPULAR NUTLEY, N. J., offers several modern houses, with pleasant grounds, shade, &c., at rentals $450 to $600; quite near station. Apply to P. F. GUTHRIE, opposite Nutley Station, or J. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

[illegible] ART GALLERIES,
[illegible] Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.

Free Exhibition Day and Evening

IMPORTANT COLLECTION
OF
VALUABLE PAINTINGS
BY THE
Great French and English Masters,
TO BE SOLD
By order of Arthur Furber, Esq., Attorney at Law, to settle the Estate of
THE LATE HENRY S. VAN GIGCH,
Tuesday and Wednesday Eves.,
March 15th and 16th, at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazzas filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.
The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.
J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.
GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.
The purest of water from our own artesian well.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—30 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

The New York School of Oratory and for the cure of STAMMERING.
1944 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

DRY GOODS.

TO-DAY MEDICINE DAY.—LISTERINE, 49c.; Libert's incomparable Violets, 29c.; Pond's Extract, 19c.; Libert's delicious Colognes, 19c.; Hood's Sarsaparilla, 49c. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GENTLEMEN forming fine tailoring club desire additional members; results economy; liberal credits. PARTICULARS, Box 167 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—As chambermaid or waitress in American family; best city references. "Carol," Box 871, 1,269 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent references. 404 West 55th St., first floor.

COOK.—By competent cook; good baker; soups, desserts; charge of kitchen; reference. B., 85 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; best city references. Mrs. Baler, 317 East 24th St.

COOK, &c.—By German girl as cook; wash, iron; city or country. 160 West 25th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; first-class reference. 220 West 16th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK or COOK.—By competent woman by day or as good cook; good reference. 911 East 26th St., one flight.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper; widower's family preferred; best reference. Refinement, Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day; private families; understands all fine clothes; references. 208 East 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress in a private family; best city reference. 435 West 30th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By middle-aged nurse; lady or gentleman; mental cases; seven years' personal references. M., 144 West 62d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable American girl as competent waitress or chambermaid; private family; city reference. [illegible] C., 17 Scammel St.

Miscellaneous.

MATRON.—As matron in the vicinity of New [illegible]; many years' experience; best of references. Matron, 107 Hill St., New Haven, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By a stenographer and Remington operator of nearly [illegible] years' experience; thorough knowledge of [illegible] and all routine office work; highest references furnished. Accuracy, Box 103 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; six years' reference from last place; leaves on account of family going to Europe. E. A. S., Box 304, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly English trained servant; [illegible] references; present and last employers [illegible]. M., Box 278, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a respectable man as butler in a [illegible] family; first-class city references; city [illegible] East 25th St.

[illegible] Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Dane, 34; thoroughly experienced in all branches of the business; first-class references from leading places in this country; private place in the country preferred; only places with some glass would be accepted. G. S., care of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—By strictly first-class gardener; age thirty-four; married; two children; fourteen years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., 48 Greenwich Av.

GARDENER.—By single Scotch gardener of thirty; thoroughly experienced in all branches of gardening; on private place; excellent references. W. D., Box 6, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By single Dane of thirty as gardener; knows his business thoroughly; twelve years' first-class references. Dane, Box 201, Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, 20 YEARS' REFERENCE, desires a position, city or country, to care for horse, cow, or kitchen garden. J. Horan, care of S. Matthews, 201 St. Ann's Av.

FARMER, &c.—On gentleman's place as farmer or gardener; married; no children; wife good butter maker; good references. F. C., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.; seed store.

FLORIST, &c.—By a florist and gardener; to take charge of private place; understands all branches; twenty years' experience in England and States; English; married. George Norton, Post Office, Bridgeport, Conn.

USEFUL BOY.—By boy of eighteen to make himself useful; city or country; references. Travers, 1,242 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paperhanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,834 3d Av.; telephone 893-79th.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A young Swedish, French, or German woman as capable cook; personal reference required. Apply at 39 East 68th St., between 9 and 11 to-day.

WANTED—French nurse for Orange for two girls, four and six years. Apply 101 Park Av. between 11 and 1.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—In a woolen commission house, a bright, active boy, 16 years old, and must reside with his parents; salary first year, $100. Address, in own handwriting, Post Office Box 2,146.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-1aw6mF

FOLSOM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID FOLSOM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of his attorneys, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the fourth day of November, 1897. DANIEL W. TOMLINSON, Executor. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New York City. n5-1aw6mF

HALLGARTEN, JULIUS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Central Trust Company of New York and Charles Wehrhane, as trustees of the trusts created by the fourth clause of the will of JULIUS HALLGARTEN, deceased, for the benefit of Albert Hallgarten and remaindermen, Albert Hallgarten, the President and Fellows of Yale College, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, the Trustees of Columbia College, the New York Free Circulating Library, the American Museum of Natural History, the Nursery and Child's Hospital, the Mount Sinai Hospital, the German Hospital, the New York Infant Asylum, the President and Trustees of Williams College, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Cornell University, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Central Trust Company of New York and Charles Wehrhane, as trustees of the trusts created by the Fourth Clause of the will of Julius Hallgarten, deceased, for the benefit of Albert Hallgarten and remaindermen, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Central Trust Company of New York should not be discharged from all liability, responsibility, and accountability, as such trustee as aforesaid; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City
[L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 50 Wall St., New York City. mh11-1aw6wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

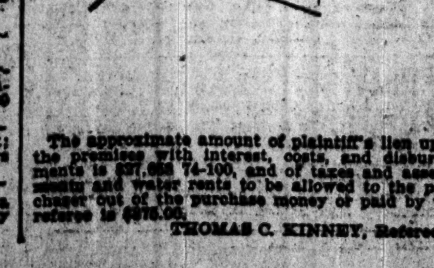
SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. B. SMITH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Downing Street, distant one hundred and fifty-four feet (154 ft.) one and three-quarter inches (1¾ ins.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Downing Street with the westerly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches, (98 ft. 10 ins.;) thence westerly twenty-eight feet nine and one-half inches, (28 ft. 9½ ins.;) thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-one feet one inch (91 ft. 1 in.) to the southerly side of Downing Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet ten and one-quarter inches (27 ft. 10¼ ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 9, 1898.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number is 44 Downing Street:



The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $27,652 74-100, and of taxes and assessments and water rents to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $875.96.

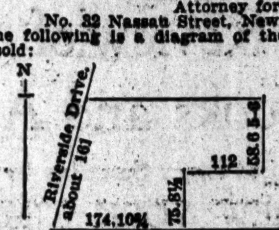
THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, City and County of New York.—[illegible] In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the [illegible] day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment duly appointed, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the [illegible] day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Solomon De Walltearss, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street with the westerly line or side of West End Avenue, said point being at the southwest corner of a plot of land heretofore conveyed by Julia A. Clark and Cyrus Clark to John O. Baker by deed bearing date May 11, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County May 12th, 1887, in Liber 2,063 of conveyances, page 51; running thence northwardly, along said last-mentioned land and parallel with West End Avenue, seventy-five feet eight and one-half inches; thence westwardly, still along said land conveyed to John O. Baker and parallel with Eighty-ninth Street, one hundred and twelve feet; thence northwardly, still along said land conveyed to Baker, and parallel with West End Avenue, fifty-eight feet six and five-sixths inches, to the southeasterly corner of a lot of land heretofore conveyed by Cyrus Clark and Julia A. Clark to Edwin Parsons by deed bearing date June 2d, 1894, and recorded June 4th, 1894, in said Register's office in Section 4 of conveyances, Liber 33, page 460; thence westerly, along said last-mentioned land and parallel with Ninetieth Street, to Riverside Drive or Avenue; thence southwardly, along said Riverside Drive or Avenue, to the northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street; thence eastwardly, along said northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street, one hundred and seventy-four feet ten and three-fourths inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Subject, however, to and with the benefit of the covenants and restrictions set forth in a certain agreement made by and between Mary L. Parsons, Annie B. Phelps, and Cyrus Clark dated September 28, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 2d day of October, 1897.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the property, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $108,889.58 and interest thereon from February 14, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $1,048.97, with interest thereon from February 24, 1898; and together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee, is $1,442.16 and interest.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Referee.
mh1-2aw8w&mh22

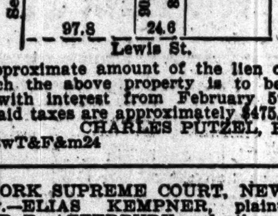
LEWIS STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—HENRY STEERS, plaintiff, against JOHN E. HOFFMIRE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, commencing at a point on the westerly line of Lewis Street, distant ninety-seven feet eight inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lewis and Seventh Streets, thence running southerly along said westerly line of Lewis Street twenty-four feet six inches, thence westerly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to a point in the easterly line which bounds a lot (now or lately belonging to Samuel A. Fanshaw) in the rear of the lot hereby conveyed; thence northerly along said easterly line of said adjoining lot to a point distant ninety-seven feet six inches northerly from said northerly line of Seventh Street, thence easterly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to the westerly line of Lewis Street at the point or place of beginning, and known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-three (223) Lewis Street, said lot being twenty-four feet six inches in width in front, and twenty-five feet wide in the rear, and eighty-eight feet nine inches in depth on the northerly side, and ninety feet eleven inches in depth on the southerly side, and being the same premises described in a deed dated April 18, 1866, made by Joseph M. Price and James Rowe, executors, &c., to said John E. Hoffmire, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 964 of Conveyances, Page 510, on the 18th day of June, 1866.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.
G. S. P. STILLMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:



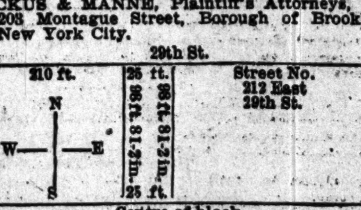
The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is $6,303, with interest from February 5th, 1898. The unpaid taxes are approximately $475.

CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.
m1-2aw3wT&F&m24

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ELIAS KEMPNER, plaintiff, vs. WALTER B. ATTERBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 2nd day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street, distant eastwardly from the easterly line of the Third Avenue two hundred and ten feet, and running thence southerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue, ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the centre of the block; thence easterly parallel to the said southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the last mentioned line twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated March 4th, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.
BACKUS & MANNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 208 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Three thousand six hundred and seventy-seven and 12-100 dollars, with interest from the 18th day of February, 1898, and the costs of this action, amounting to $370.70, with interest thereon. Also unpaid taxes and assessments, and water rates, amounting approximately to Four hundred and fifty-seven and 80-100 ($457.80) dollars. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure the sum of Twenty-four Thousand Dollars, with interest thereon.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.
m8-2aw3wTu&F&m29

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMERON, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMERON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Coleman, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of March, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of September, 1897. ALEXANDER CAMERON, JR., Executor. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executor, No. 100 Broadway, New York City. s10-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUPREME COURT, HAMILTON COUNTY.—[illegible] In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, [illegible] the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at [illegible], in the Village of [illegible], County of Hamilton, State of New York, on the [illegible] day of April, 1898, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible], all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, [illegible] upon the following terms and conditions:

TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will include simply the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises hereinafter described.

The sale of the said property shall be subject to all liens prior to the lien of said mortgage, and the undersigned, the Referee, will not pay out of the proceeds of sale any taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens upon the property sold, nor redeem the property sold from any sales for unpaid taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens.

The undersigned, the Referee, will first, in the order as hereinafter described, offer for sale the property in separate lots. The bids received for the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall be received on condition that all the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel. The highest bids received for the separate lots so offered for sale will be noted by said Referee.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which shall be sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest on all the then outstanding and unpaid bonds secured by said mortgage, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sale, and all costs of this cause, and all proper allowances, compensation, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any parties or their counsel, or to the undersigned, said Referee, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the trustee in the administration of the trust, then the undersigned, said Referee, will offer no more of such parcels for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the property offered for sale in separate lots the undersigned, said Referee, shall offer the same for sale together as a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bid for all such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the said highest bids received and noted for said property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such property shall be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid received for such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received and noted for such property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several separate lots offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for parcels of land herein described as Tracts I., II., III., IV., and V., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $500 in money, or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid on parcel hereinafter described and known as Tract VI. who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $1,000 in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the parcels offered as a whole, whichever parcels they may be, who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $2,000, in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The above deposits are required as a pledge that the respective bidders will make good his or their bids in case of acceptance.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for any parcels, respectively known as Tracts Nos. I., II., III., IV., and V., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter, deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said referee, the sum of $1,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for parcel known as Tract No. VI., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $5,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for the parcels offered as a whole the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $7,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Any cash which may have previously been deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the undersigned, said Referee, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with the terms of sale as to the passing of title, the payment of the purchase price, or otherwise, or shall fail to comply with the terms of the said decree hereinbefore referred to, or with any order of the court relating to the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash deposited by such purchaser or purchasers, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon resale.

The purchaser shall pay to the undersigned, the said Referee, at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, within fifteen days after said sale, when the said Referee's deed will be ready for delivery, such other payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid as the court may direct; the balance of the purchase price, not required to be paid in cash, may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning in at the same time and place, to be cancelled or credited as hereinafter provided, bonds and coupons, to be paid out of the proceeds of sale upon distribution thereof, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price all such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to resell the property, upon such notice as the court shall direct, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after proper demand made upon said purchaser therefor, or within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment.

The biddings will be kept open after the property is struck down, and in case any purchaser shall fail to comply with any of the above conditions of sale, the premises so struck down to him will be again put up for sale under the direction of the undersigned, said Referee, under the same terms of sale, without application to the court, unless the plaintiff's attorneys so elect to make such application; and such purchaser will be held liable for any deficiency there may be between the sums for which said premises shall be struck down upon the sale and that for which they may be purchased on the resale, and also for any costs or expenses accruing on such resale.

Where reference is made herein to the sale of "tracts or parcels of land," it is understood that such term refers simply to the right, title, and interest of the defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, on the 1st day of May, 1889, the date of said mortgage foreclosed, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to such parcel or parcels of land.

The following is a description of said mortgaged premises hereinbefore mentioned:

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land and territory situated in the County of Hamilton, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

TRACT I.

All that certain tract or parcel of land and territory described as being four thousand nine hundred (4,900) acres, or thereabout, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, lying in a square (as near as may be) in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten & Crossfield's (or Jessup's) Purchase, lying in the County of Hamilton (formerly Montgomery County) in the State of New York; being the same tract of land or premises conveyed to Margaret L. Woodruff by John D. Clute, by deed dated November 6th, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on March 2d, 1880, in Book No. 13 of Deeds at pages 414 et seq., and being the same premises conveyed to the said Clute by James Robertson and others, Trustees of the Bank of the United States, as described and set forth in said deed of conveyance, dated November 28th, 1849, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book No. 3 of Deeds at page 329.

And being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret L. Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 258, and thereafter conveyed by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT II.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the northwest quarter of Township thirty-five (35) in Hamilton County, State of New York, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, being bounded in a deed dated October 14th, 1858, made by Abner Benedict and wife to John D. Clute, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County October 20th, 1858, in Book 5 of Deeds at page 604, as follows:

"All that piece of land situated on the north shore of Racquette Lake in Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, in Hamilton County, State of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly shore of said lake distant twenty (20) chains westerly in a straight line from the northerly end of the bridge crossing the outlet of said lake, and running thence north to the southerly boundary of lands now owned by said Clute; thence southwesterly along said southerly boundary of said Clute's lands to the westerly boundary of said Township thirty-five (35); thence southeasterly along said last-named boundary to the northerly shore of said lake, and thence along the shore to the place of beginning, be the quantity more or less contained therein."

Being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book of Deeds No. 20 at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 267.

This tract being the same tract described in and conveyed by two certain deeds of quit-claim as follows: One made by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey, dated 19th day of April, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 261; and the second made by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, dated the 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded on the 28th day of November, 1888, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book 20 of Deeds at page 272.

TRACT III.

All that certain undivided one-quarter interest of a lot of land known and described as lot No. ninety-seven (97) in Township twenty-one (21), in Hamilton County, New York State, said lot containing two hundred (200) acres or thereabout, and being a portion of the lands conveyed [illegible]. Being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company by deed dated 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT IV.

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situated in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty (2,130) acres, more or less, being all that remains of that part of the southwest one-quarter of the Township not covered by water, after excepting therefrom three hundred and twenty (320) acres Literature lands therein. Two thousand eight hundred and forty (2,840) acres, more or less, being the undivided one-half of the remainder of said southwest one-quarter, on which taxes were paid by Mrs. Sarah T. Russell; and seven hundred and ten (710) acres more or less, being the undivided one-eighth of said remainder on which taxes were paid by the Bank of Lansingburg, New York, or Alexander Walsh, Cashier.

Being the same tract of land conveyed by Edward Wemple, Comptroller of the State of New York, to Clara E. Durant, by deed dated 30th day of March, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton, and conveyed by the said Clara E. Durant and Frederick C. Durant, her husband, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 1889.

TRACT V.

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, situated in the County of Hamilton, known and described as follows, viz.:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Nine hundred and six and one-half (906½) acres, being the following described parcels:

1. Five hundred and forty-one (541) acres east end of six hundred and fifty-one acres (651) south part of all that remains of the northwest one-quarter of the township after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein.

2. Three hundred and sixty-five and one-half (365½) acres undivided one-half of seven hundred and thirty-one acres east end of all that remains of said northwest quarter after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein, on which taxes were not paid by Sarah T. Russell.

TRACT VI.

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township thirty-six (36).

Twenty thousand nine hundred and forty-five acres (20,945), more or less, being all not under water of all that remains of the Township after excepting therefrom twelve hundred and eighty (1,280) acres Gospel, School, and Literature lots, and one thousand (1,000) acres in the northwest one-quarter of the Township, bounded: Beginning at the northeast corner of a one thousand (1,000) acre tract of State land, in the northwest quarter of the Township, selected and located by the Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company; thence south twenty-nine (29) degrees east along the east boundary of said selected one thousand (1,000) acre tract, forty-eight (48) chains fifty-five (55) links; thence north sixty-one (61) degrees east one hundred and eighty-seven (187) chains seventy (70) links (running into Lake Oluce about thirteen (13) chains); thence north twenty-nine (29) degrees west fifty-eight (58) chains to the north line of the Township, and thence westerly along said Township line to the place of beginning.

And also all the franchises, privileges, rights, and liberties belonging or appertaining to the said company.

ALBERT RATHBONE, Referee.
Dated Albany, N. Y., February 1st, 1898.
Miller, Peckham & Dixon, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 80 Broadway, New York City.
f11-law5wF

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Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St.; 225 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *8:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *8:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:30, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, *7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20 (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service, Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

Ladies' Gloves,

$1.00

per pair.

—Four Button Glacé,
in the new spring shades,—

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

TO PAY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Funds Will Be Provided Until the Board of Education's Full Budget Is Prepared.

WILL BE NO DELAY IN FUTURE

With the Approval of His Colleagues, Controller Coler Shows the Education Board's Finance Committee a Way Out of the Difficulty.

Controller Coler, on behalf of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and Chairman Hugh Kelly of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education have reached an agreement under which money will be available almost immediately for the payment of the school teachers' salaries. Mayor Van Wyck some days ago said that the delay was not chargeable to the finance department, as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment could not appropriate the money until the Board of Education asked for it.

When Mr. Kelly was informed of the Mayor's statement he consulted his colleagues, and, with their approval, on Tuesday wrote this letter to Mr. Coler:

> The Finance Committee of the Board of Education is now engaged in the preparation and revision of the financial requirements for the support of the school system during the current year. I desire to call your attention to the fact that the proper preparation of this matter requires time and consideration in order that the various borough estimates be reduced to uniformity. In the organization of such a large system as that of the Department of Education it is unavoidable that delays of certain kinds must ensue. In order to prevent inconvenience and hardship to the many employes of the school system, I would ask your co-operation in relation to the following proposition:
>
> If it is within the pale of the law, I would suggest that appropriations be made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the purpose of paying the salaries of teachers, janitors, and other employes for the month of February. It is possible during the next few days to present the requirements for these particular items, but it is not possible to properly submit the entire budget.

The Controller's Reply.

The Controller referred the communication to the Mayor and to President Guggenheimer of the Council and yesterday sent this reply to Mr. Kelly:

> I have received your communication of the 8th inst., in which you state that delay is likely to occur in properly preparing a departmental estimate of the Department of Education for the year 1898 for presentation to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.
>
> Heretofore in making appropriations for the several departments of the City Government the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has, without exception, adhered to the policy of passing only on estimates of expenditure for the whole year. While it would be desirable for many reasons to adhere to this policy, in the case of the Department of Education I appreciate the inconvenience and hardship which would result to the teachers and employes of the school system if their pay rolls should be long delayed.
>
> I will gladly recommend to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, therefore, that an exception be made in this case, and I am confident, from a conversation which I have had with several members of the board, that favorable action will be taken upon any proper estimate of expenditure which may be submitted for the payment of salaries for the month of February. This estimate, however, should deal exclusively with salaries and not with supplies or other expenditures.
>
> I respectfully suggest that an estimate of this character be submitted at the earliest possible date, so that the salaries and wages of the Department of Education may be paid with as little delay as possible.

On receipt of the Controller's letter Mr. Kelly said the statement required would be made out and forwarded at once. If the Board of Estimate and Apportionment acts as promptly as Mr. Coler intimated it was ready to act, all salaries for February should be paid within ten days. Mr. Kelly said there should be no delay in the matter of the March salaries, and that the Board of Education has decided, if it be feasible, in future to pay all salaries on the first day of the month after they are earned.

Many Appropriations Reported.

In accordance with the new regulations, Clerk McMillin of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx reported to the Municipal Council yesterday that the board has made these appropriations for school purposes:

Bonds amounting to $4,488.05 for supplying new furniture for addition to Public School 94; $4,700 bonds for heating and ventilating apparatus for Public School 102; $14,940.15 bonds for supplying new furniture for new Public School 1; $12,300 for supplying pianos for sundry school buildings; $6,498.30 bonds for site at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, between Courtlandt and Melrose Avenues; $30,947.60 bonds for site 157 and 159 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; $24,275.50 bonds for site One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Grant and Morris Avenues (proposed;) $72,984.85 bonds for site on Ninety-ninth Street and One Hundredth Street, between Second and Third Avenues; $285,000 bonds for erecting new building on One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues; $28,618.18 bonds for site on Jerome and Walton Avenues, north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street; $25,732.65 bonds for a site on Sixth Street, between Avenues B and C; $61,337 bonds for erecting an addition to Public School 98; $6,700 bonds for improving new lots adjoining and premises of Public School 113; $13,500 bonds for improving new lots adjoining, and premises of Public School 3; $7,876 bonds for improving new lots adjoining, and premises of Public School 96; $840 bonds for gymnastic apparatus for Public School 96; $3,000 bonds to pay bill of Thomas Allison for services as special counsel; $3,495 bonds for making alterations, repairs, &c., at Public School 70; $23,548 bonds for supplying heating and ventilating apparatus and electric lighting plant for Public School 42; $296,444 bonds for erecting a new school building for Public School 168; $198,931 bonds for erecting new Public School 44; $4,160 bonds to pay bills of special counsel, expert witnesses, &c., on certain sites; $558 bonds for supplying slate blackboards for addition to Public School 98.

PARK BOARD MEETING.

It Asks for $20,000 to Begin the Erection of a System of Greenhouses.

At the meeting of the Park Board yesterday a resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to transfer $20,000 of an unexpended balance to an account of $30,000 for the purpose of beginning the erection of an elaborate system of greenhouses in Central Park. It is proposed to erect the greenhouses near One Hundred and Fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, on a plot of ground comprising 45,000 square feet. In the centre of the buildings will be the fern house and [illegible] for the tropical plants, with a dome forty-eight feet high. Grouped around this building will be orchid houses, warm and cool greenhouses, an aquatic house, and propagating greeneries. The erection will probably be begun as soon as the $20,000 has been obtained from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as the $30,000 the Department has is not sufficient.

It was decided to asphalt the streets connected to the East River Park. The Board fixed the following salaries: P. W. St. [illegible], general foreman, $3,600; L. J. Ross, landscape gardener, $2,500; C. H. Woodman, Superintendent of Supplies and Repairs, $2,000.

Permission was given to U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., to hold services at Grant's Tomb on Decoration Day. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment was also asked to issue $25,000 bonds for improving Riverside Drive above One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Commissioner Brower was again absent.

To get out of a Spring overcoat all the good that's in it, buy now. It's warm enough, except for the once-in-a-while blowy day.

That advice is free.

The price of the overcoats is $15 to $35.

And the new stock is ready; full of newness—full of style; as handsome as it can be.

If not short enough, we'll make them shorter—at our expense.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DEPARTMENT FERRY FARES.

Commissioners of Accounts Find Irregularities in the Ticket Sales.

The Commissioners of Accounts, who are investigating the different city departments, yesterday submitted to Mayor Van Wyck their report on the system of selling ferry tickets to the islands controlled by the Department of Charities. The report shows that $47,352.90 was received from the sale of such tickets in 1897. Of that amount $277.70 is unaccounted for. $247.50 was embezzled by an employe no longer in the service, and the balance was turned in to the city Treasury.

The Commissioners recommend a radical change in the system of selling and collecting tickets, and say that the Treasurer's clerk, who is under bonds, should issue the tickets to the agent and check his sales and cash daily. Under the system now in operation, the agent sells and collects the tickets and makes the collected coupons balance with the amount he has to turn in. In the report the Commissioners declare their employes paid for coupon tickets that had been used before.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

Ex-Alderman Gecks's Place in the Park Department Made Permanent.

Park Commissioner Moebus yesterday made permanent the appointment of ex-Alderman Peter Gecks as Superintendent of Parks in the Borough of the Bronx. Mr. Gecks was appointed temporarily a month ago. The new civil service rules put the place in the non-competitive Schedule A. Two Inspectors of Trees and seven laborers of the Department of Parks in Brooklyn were removed for lack of work for them to do.

The salary of John Simpson, Superintendent of Streets and Roads in the Department of Highways, has been fixed at $2,750. Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways has appointed ex-Alderman J. C. Wund Superintendent of Street Pavings at a salary of $3,000.

The Health Board has announced these appointments: Morris Hirschmann, analyst, at $1,200 a year, Borough of Bronx; James O'Connor, promoted to the position of complaint clerk, $1,000 a year, Borough of Bronx; Dr. W. Schiereth, temporary vaccinator, at $100 a month, Borough of Manhattan.

ALDERMEN TO EAT SPARERIB.

Menu of the Crescent Club's Annual Dinner in The City Record.

It was announced in The City Record yesterday that the Board of Aldermen has unanimously accepted this invitation:

1892. 1898.
Shin-Fane—Shin-Fane.
Annual Entertainment and Sparerib Dinner of the
Crescent Democratic Club,
To be held on Thursday evening, March 17, 1898, at 9 o'clock sharp, at the Grip Hotel, No. 133 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan.
Crescent Democratic Club, Sparerib Dinner, on Thursday evening, March 17, 1898, the Grip Hotel, No. 133 Third Avenue.
Board of Aldermen, Greater New York.
Compliments of the Crescent Democratic Club.
Menu.

Soups—Soup a la Shamrock, Sligo chowder. Fish—Dublin Bay herrings, Limerick lobsters, Galway shrimp. Entrées—Vinegar Hill turnips, cabbage a la Mayo, corned beef and spinach, boiled bacon, fried bacon, and nix bacon. Corkonian spuds, pig's head, pig's ears, pig's knuckles, pig's feet, pig's tails, and pig iron tooth picks. Piece de Resistance—Spareribs a la Mulingar. Roast—Everybody. Chasers—Garry Owen punch, a la grippe, Beamish and Crawford porter, rusty ale, musty ale and dusty ale, Willie Ryan's famous creme de menthe and orange bitters.

When the invitation was presented at Tuesday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen it was laid on the table without debate.

Park Avenue Commission Bill.

Mayor Van Wyck gave a public hearing yesterday on the bill passed by the Legislature to abolish the Park Avenue Improvement Commission, and to place the work in the charge of the Department of Highways. None of the Commissioners appeared to oppose the bill, and the Mayor signed it. President F. W. Sander of the Park Avenue Property Owners' Association headed a large delegation in favor of the commission. The commission is composed of Frank Bulkley, H. L. Stoddard, Walter Katte, Theodore L. Davis, and Ernest Harvier. They receive $10 a day each, and they will remain in office until Gov. Black signs the bill.

To Make the Boulevard Broadway.

The Joint Committees on Streets and Highways of the Council and Board of Aldermen will meet in the City Hall at 10 o'clock next Monday, to consider the question of changing the name of the Boulevard to Broadway, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets, Boulevard Lafayette, from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth to One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; Eleventh Avenue or Boulevard, from One Hundred and Fifty-seventh to One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and King's Bridge Road, from the junction of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, Eleventh Avenue and Boulevard, to Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

Complaints Against Marshals.

Mayor Van Wyck heard evidence yesterday against City Marshals W. H. Merritt, accused of demanding and obtaining exorbitant fees, Max Grosse for abuse of his power, and William Klune, accused of taking a bribe. He dismissed all the complaints, but told the complainants in the case of Klune that they might renew the charges if the civil suit they had started against him is decided in their favor.

SIX POLICEMEN REINSTATED.

They Will Get Their Back Pay in Full with Interest.

On motion of Corporation Counsel Whalen, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has ordered the reinstatement of six policemen who had been discharged from the force. In five cases the reason given was the failure to have the witnesses sworn. These five policemen and the dates of their dismissal are: Patrick Smith, Jr., Dec. 6, 1895; William E. Cashman, Dec. 27, 1895; John McCrea, Oct. 21, 1896; Peter W. Connor, Dec. 21, 1896, and John F. Farrow, May 5, 1897. James F. McNamara, who was dismissed on May 12, 1897, was reinstated on the ground that the evidence against him was insufficient.

The first four named were dismissed while Mr. Roosevelt was President of the Police Board, and the last two during the Presidency of Frank Moss. The court directs that the men receive their back pay in full with interest.

Stern Bros

will place on sale
To-day
An Importation of
Scotch Madras
Suitings
and Printed
French Organdies
in new designs and effects

And in addition
will offer
8500 Yds.
Lace Striped
Printed
Batistes
30 inches wide, in
exclusive patterns, 12c yd.

West 23d St.

CUSTOMS SAMPLE BUREAU

General Appraisers Will Collect and Classify Every Variety of Imported Merchandise.

ALL PORTS TO REPORT DAILY

The Treasury Department Issues Orders for the Creation of a National Centre of Information on the Classification of Imports.

Many thousands of samples, representing every class and variety of goods imported into this country, are packed away in a small section of the space now occupied by the United States General Appraisers in West Bleecker Street. When the board moves into the new Appraisers' Stores, at Christopher and Greenwich Streets, next month, these samples will form the nucleus of a great National Bureau of Samples, with properly classified divisions and cabinets. The Treasury Department has just authorized the establishment of a bureau of this kind in connection with the work of the boards of classification and reappraisement of the General Appraisers. This will be a unique institution and will be an important agent in securing uniformity in the appraisement of imported merchandise throughout this country.

The collection of samples of imported goods by the General Appraisers is not a new thing, but the systematic and imperative collection of samples of all imported goods on which duties are paid is a new thing. It is the development by definite authority of an idea which was embodied in the law creating the present Board of General Appraisers. President Charles H. Ham is really the father of the idea, having started the sample system while local United States Appraiser in Chicago about twenty-five years ago.

In the Customs Administration act of June 10, 1890, establishing the present system of General Appraisers, it was provided that there should be a bureau of samples, established under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury might from time to time prescribe. Unfortunately, the quarters provided for the use of the board were too limited to permit of the building up of a sample bureau on the lines originally contemplated. The bureau was begun, however, with a view to future enlargement.

Class Divisions.

Thus far the samples received from the different ports of entry have been divided into three general classes. Such articles as are the subject of protest on the part of importers constitute the first class; articles which are the subject of reappraisement constitute the second class, and samples which are required to be forwarded daily or monthly from local Appraisers constitute the third class. The samples last mentioned are forwarded to the General Appraisers, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, in order that they may be examined, to determine whether the values have been properly invoiced and entered and also whether the classification made at the port of entry was proper and in harmony with that existing at the other ports in the United States. In addition to these sources of sample gathering, the Consuls of the United States at all European ports have been required to furnish the General Appraisers with samples of such merchandise as is found practicable to transmit through the mails. Hundreds of thousands of samples have already been received from the various Consuls. They have usually been of the character of textile fabrics, artificial flowers, silks, and trimmings.

The first class of samples, viz., those furnished in connection with protests, are kept separated and properly registered and divided into cabinets for the ready use of the Board of Classification, to be consulted whenever needed, and to be forwarded to the United States Circuit Courts when suits are returned involving the merchandise in question. The reappraisement samples are held for such periods as are deemed necessary for the use of the board. When their usefulness ceases they are destroyed, never being given away or sold. The daily and monthly samples are also retained for such time as they may prove useful to the board. The limited space at the disposal of the General Appraisers has naturally retarded the proper development of the various cabinets, but this difficulty, it is believed, will not exist in the new quarters. Prior to the establishment of this Bureau of Samples each Custom House in the United States had been in the habit of retaining samples for its own use and reference. Such samples were not forwarded to any one place for examination and comparison such as is found essential to uniformity in classification and appraisement.

Scope of the Bureau.

The near completion of the large Government building in this city, known as the new Appraisers' Stores, in which the General Appraisers have been assigned ample quarters, makes it practicable to carry into effect an enlargement of the Bureau of Samples, and to make it such a centre of information as was contemplated by the act authorizing its creation. As an illustration of the scope of this work in the future, it may be said that in the formation of a silk cabinet it is designed to accumulate samples of all manufactures of silks, from the cocoons to the various forms assumed by the most highly finished fabrics, showing as closely as possible the consecutive stages of silk manufacture. The same plan will be followed in making up cabinets for cottons, flax, jute, hemp, and the various other fibrous manufactures. In the cabinet of minerals it is proposed to associate, as far as samples can be obtained, the crude minerals and the various manufactures from the primitive to the best types. Earthenware and glassware will be associated in like manner, and drugs, paints, oils, &c., will be similarly grouped. The associations of the minerals in connection with the products thereof are to be divided into classes best calculated to illustrate their relationship to each other. Special pains will be taken in the grouping of such articles as are enumerated in the tariff under class heads, but about which there is at times an uncertainty as to which class they belong in the assessment of duties.

In connection with this Bureau of Samples the Board of General Appraisers will have the advantage of the use of the United States Laboratory, which also is to be located in the new Appraisers' Stores. To this laboratory all samples of a character not determinable from their appearance on superficial examinations may be sent for analytical report. With this valuable adjunct the Board of General Appraisers will be able to inform all customs appraising and classifying officers throughout the United States, both as to the character of imported goods, their values, and their proper classification. Even under the sample system as now in operation, it has been possible to correct thousands of erroneous classifications and appraisements. An enlarged system of daily reports coming to one great central bureau, where they are carefully reviewed, together with the submission of samples of all merchandise imported, is calculated to be of the greatest importance to importers as well as to the customs service.

In compliance with a request of President Ham of the General Appraisers, the Treasury Department has issued orders requiring eighty-one of the ports of the United States to make daily reports to this board of all goods entered for duty. Samples of the goods must accompany these reports. The Bureau of Samples has been placed in charge of Mr. O. D. Madge, an experienced officer of the customs service.

Registered Trade Mark.

Russian Crash.

Last season introduced many of our patrons to Russian Crash as a material for Coats and Skirts. There is no stronger or more satisfactory fabric made for Cycling or Golfing suits. Those which we show at 25 cents per yard are of very good value.

To those who prefer dress fabrics of greater variety in color we will be glad to show our almost endless assortment adapted to this purpose, both Linens and Cottons.

"The Linen Store."
James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTES.

Clause in Fire Policy Prohibiting Other Insurance.—A judgment rendered in favor of C. Crozier Gray and Henderson Crozier, in their suit upon a policy of fire insurance issued by the Germania Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York, which was affirmed by the General Term in the Second Department, has been reversed by the Court of Appeals. The policy, which was a New York standard policy, prohibiting other insurance unless the consent of the company was indorsed thereon, insured goods of plaintiffs in their store at Haverstraw, N. Y. The company's agent, who applied to insure the goods, was informed of the plaintiff's intention to procure insurance to the amount of $3,000, in three different companies, and he was permitted to write a policy for $1,000 in the defendant company. The agent had power to issue policies and indorse permission for other insurance, but no such indorsement was made on the policy in suit. The court below held that the knowledge of the defendant's agent that the plaintiffs intended to procure other insurance upon the property covered by the policy constituted a waiver of the provision about other insurance. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Martin, in which all the other Judges concurred, held that the fact that the plaintiffs informed the agent that they intended to place other insurance upon the property did not relieve them of the obligation of obtaining the consent of the company to the placing of other insurance, and that knowledge of the agent, at the time of writing the policy, that additional insurance was to be obtained was not a waiver of the provision of the policy in respect to notice to and consent of the company.

⁂

A Compromise Founded Upon a Mutual Mistake of Fact.—In September, 1886, Charles R. Baumgras, two months after he had become a member of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of the State of New York, and was entitled to participate in its beneficiary fund to the extent of $2,000, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. Mrs. Baumgras, to whom the insurance was payable, hearing nothing from her husband for several years, insisted that he was dead and that the amount should be paid to her. The company compromised an action brought by her upon the policy, by the terms of which agreement, which was entered into under the belief of both parties that the insured was dead, one-third of the amount of the policy was to be paid by the company "promptly," and was "not to be returned in any event," while the remainder was to be deposited with a trustee, and was to be paid by him to Mrs. Baumgras, unless the company within a specified time established the existence of the insured. Before payment of the one-third was made it was ascertained that Baumgras was alive. Mrs. Baumgras, insisting, nevertheless, that she was entitled to the money, transferred her claim to George H. Sears, who sued the company and recovered judgment. A reversal has been directed by the Fourth Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Adams, that, as the compromise was founded upon a mutual mistake of fact, it would not be upheld unless it was made to appear that it was speculative in its character and that the mistake was one of the chances assumed.

⁂

Assignment of Chattel Mortgage.—George W. Sawyer, being indebted to the David Stevenson Brewing Company and to Caspar Iba, an agreement was made between the three that the company should loan Sawyer $900 more, and accept as security for the entire indebtedness a chattel mortgage which should be a first lien upon personal property of Sawyer, the latter to turn over the money to Iba, to whom he owed $1,925, and give him a second chattel mortgage on the same property to secure $1,025. Though Iba's mortgage was agreed to be and was in fact the second, he filed it first, and a few days later assigned it to Joseph D. and Henry Lewis, to whom he owed $1,013, they paying him the difference in cash. They knew nothing of Iba's agreement with Sawyer and the brewing company that the latter's mortgage should be the first lien on the property. In a suit by the company against Iba and the others, the late Superior Court, at trial term, determined that plaintiff's mortgage was the first lien on the property, and awarded a money judgment against the defendants, Lewis, for its value, they, under their mortgage, a few days after its date, having taken possession of it against the company's protest. This decision was affirmed by the General Term, and that judgment has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, which held, in an opinion by Chief Judge Parker, that an assignee of a non-negotiable chose in action, such as a chattel mortgage, takes it subject, not only to the equities existing between the parties to the instrument, but also to the equities which third persons could enforce against the assignor with respect to it.

⁂

Right to Erect Poles in City Streets.—An injunction secured by the City of Utica to restrain the action of the Utica Telephone Company in proceeding to erect and maintain poles and wires in the streets and public places of the city without the permission of its officers was recently affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division, by a divided court. The Court held, by Justice Ward, that the transportation corporations law of 1890 did not authorize a telephone corporation to erect poles upon the street without the city's consent, and in violation of an ordinance adopted to prevent the obstruction of its streets, and providing that all telegraph and telephone wires should be placed beneath the fire alarm telegraph of the city. The amendment of the laws of 1848 and 1853, regulating the use of streets of a city, by Section 102 of the Transportation Corporations act, by omitting the exception that the lines should not be so constructed as to incommode the public use of the roads or highways, did not, it was held, indicate an intention on the part of the Legislature to permit the company to incommode the public use of the roads or highways. Presiding Justice Hardin and Justice Adams dissented, holding that the municipality assuming to prohibit the erection of the defendant's poles in its street was an arbitrary and improper attempt to interfere with the rights of the company under the act.

⁂

A Cow Case.—Victoria A. Green has failed, upon her appeal to the Fourth Appellate Division from judgment given against her in the County Court in Steuben County, reversing her recovery before a Justice of the Peace, in her action to recover from the Hornellsville and Canisteo Railway Company the value of a cow which had broken through a wire fence and got upon the company's track, where it was struck and killed by an electric car. A few months before the accident the company had constructed a wire fence between its premises and those of the plaintiff, adjoining. Most of the wires of this fence were of large size, and twisted, but upon the side of a cattle pass, a single strand of wire was used. Much of the testimony given was upon the point whether this fence complied with the law of 1890, requiring every railroad corporation to "erect and thereafter maintain fences on the sides of its road, of height and strength sufficient to prevent cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs from going upon its road from the adjacent lands." The Court, by Justice Adams, held that as a complete description of the construction and condition of the fence had been given upon the trial, it was erroneous to permit experts to express opinions upon the question whether the fence was of sufficient strength to prevent cattle from going through it.

BEST & CO.

More Children Toe In

Than we had any idea of, before we advertised the little shoe which corrects that tendency—$2.00 to $2.75.

Have you noticed whether your child toes in?

Or it may have ankles that turn easily. We have shoes to remedy that also, $1.50.

And for ordinary wear there are definite reasons why our Children's Shoes are better than the general run: special lasts, special sizes—so that all can be correctly fitted—and special precautions against anything that may injure or deform the foot.

Take, for instance, our Dongola Top Shoe with calf foxing and a wide solid leather sole, made on an easy last—as sensible a shoe as boy or girl can wear to school. We guarantee not only perfect fit, but perfect satisfaction.

$2.10 to $2.50, according to size.

60-62 West 23d St.

AGAIN A CROWDED NUMBER

The Review of Books and Art

Published Every Saturday by
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Some days ago at an eminent club of this city, composed mainly of literary men, I chanced one afternoon to speak with the Vice President, the Treasurer, and the former President of the club. It may interest you to know that all of the gentlemen spoke highly of The Times's Saturday Review, the ex-President being especially enthusiastic in his words of praise. F. R.
New York, Nov. 1, 1897.

SOME OF THE ITEMS ARE THESE:

Fifty Best Books
Results of the State Library Vote Now Reported—Comparisons with Last Year's Books.

Some Forgotten Hawthorne Verses
Printed in 1845 in One of Griswold's Books—Their Authenticity—An Article by George Parsons Lathrop.

More Memories of Aix. I.
Mrs. Sherwood's Reminiscences. Alboni, Rousseau's House, and the Princess Louise.

Authors at Home. XXI.
Donald G. Mitchell at Edgewood.

Books of the Spring
A Selected List of New Volumes Outlined and Reviewed. A Two-Page Feature.

Irving's Ichabod Crane Again
Sleepy Hollow's Claim to the Original Asserted by Edgar Mayhew Bacon, Author of "The Chronicles of Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow."

London Literary Letter
Written by William L. Alden.

Rossetti
His Letters to William Allingham Again Considered.

Books Worth Reading Again. VII.
An Account of Dorothy Osborne's Letters to Sir William Temple.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

"THE" ALLEN PUT OUT OF COURT.

He Calls the Police Cutthroats and Robbers and Has to be Subdued.

"The" Allen, whose alleged poolroom at 80 Sixth Avenue was raided by the police on Tuesday, created such an uproar in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon, after he and four others had been held in $1,000 bail for trial, that Magistrate Simms ordered him removed from the courtroom. Allen denounced the police, calling them cutthroats and robbers, saying they had stolen $120 of his money and drank up his whisky and smoked his cigars. He asked Magistrate Simms to give him even-handed justice, and when he refused to keep quiet, he was escorted from the room by two officers, and kept in the hallway until his explosive attack had passed away.

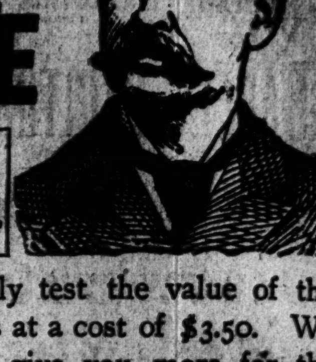
The four men held with Allen were Edward Mann, Edward Hoppe, William Cook, and William Roll, charged with abetting and assisting in the maintenance of a gambling house.

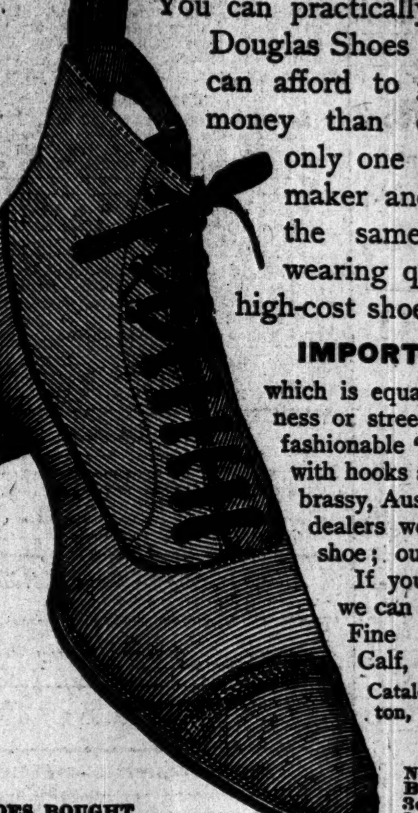
The Rockville Centre Mystery.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., March 10.—The murder of the little girl whose body was found on Tuesday morning hidden under a box in the rear of Dr. L. J. Elliot's home here is still a mystery. The body has been looked at by nearly all the residents of Rockville Centre and adjoining villages, but none is able to identify the it. The child was about three and one-half years old, and an autopsy showed that carbolic acid killed her. It is believed that the child was brought here from Brooklyn or New York.

An Offer to Major A. D. Andrews.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, Fifth Brigade, National Guard New York, has offered the position of Assistant Adjutant General to Major A. D. Andrews, the former Police Commissioner, who was a member of Gen. Fitzgerald's old staff. Major Andrews has taken the offer under advisement, as he is prominently mentioned to succeed Major Roe as commander of Squadron A. Gen. Smith yesterday announced the appointment of Regimental Quartermaster O'Donohue as temporary aid on the brigade staff.





W. L. Douglas
$3.50 SHOE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

You can practically test the value of the Douglas Shoes at a cost of $3.50. We can afford to give you more for the money than other dealers, because only one profit is made between maker and wearer, and you get the same material, styles and wearing qualities to be found in high-cost shoes. We make a shoe of

IMPORTED PATENT CALF

which is equally desirable for dress, business or street wear. It is made on our fashionable "O. K." last, as shown in cut, with hooks and eyelets that will not wear brassy, Australian Kangaroo tops. Most dealers would ask you $7.00 for this shoe; our price is $3.50.

If you prefer some other leather, we can suit you with our Vici Kid, Fine Calf, French Enamel, Box Calf, or Russia Storm Calf.

Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Our stores are located at

NEW YORK—1211 B'way, 1343 B'way, 43 Cortlandt St., 974 3d Av., 2210 3d Av., 345 8th Av., 264 W. 125th St., 114 Fulton St.
BROOKLYN—708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 431 Fulton St., 494 Fifth Av.
JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Av.

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

FIREMEN INJURED AT WORK.

One of Them Falls Fifty Feet into a Trench, and His Recovery Is Doubtful.

Firemen Daniel F. Mullin of Engine Company No. 14 and Patrick McCullom of Engine Company No. 2 were injured, the former perhaps fatally, while engaged in fighting a fire early yesterday morning in the factory building at 418 and 420 West Twenty-seventh Street. Mullin, who was fighting the flames from the roof of the four-story structure at the rear of the burning building, fell over the edge of the roof into a trench fifty feet below. Firemen Conway and McCall, who were on the roof with Mullin, hearing the latter's body strike the ground, dropped the hose, and groping their way down through the blinding smoke to the areaway below, found Mullin, apparently lifeless, lying face downward in two feet of water. The unconscious man was picked up, and after being wrapped in a blanket, was laid on the sidewalk to await the arrival of an ambulance. While Mullin was being looked after, McCullom, who was passing through the areaway, did not notice the trench from which the injured man had been removed but a moment before, and, hose in hand, he fell over into it, fracturing his right ankle. Both men were taken to the New York Hospital in the same ambulance, where it was found that Mullin, in addition to having received severe internal injuries, had his right hip-bone fractured in three places. There is little hope of his recovery.

The fire, which started from an unknown source on the first floor of the building, which is occupied by a number of firms, caused about $15,000 damage. The building is owned by Timothy Smith, and occupied by the following firms: Gottlieb Meyer, sausage manufacturer; William S. Thomson, tools; the Power Company Laundry, H. Grubenbecher, wood carver; the Palmer Machine Works, and the foundry of Charles Klause, a metal worker. The tenants in the tenement at 416, next door to the burning building, were aroused, and a panic followed, but they all reached the street in safety.

The insurance on the property damaged was distributed as follows: On William S. Thomson—Hartford, $2,500; National, $1,000; Agricultural, $1,000. On Charles Klause—North British and Mercantile, $500. On H. Grubenbecher—Caledonian, $2,000; Michigan Fire and Marine, $1,000. On N. W. Palmer—Buffalo German, $3,500. Miller & Maltbie are the adjusters for Grubenbecher and Lyons, Stadholz & Co. for Palmer.

St. Mary's Lyceum Leased.

Father McGuire, the owner of St. Mary's Lyceum, in Fifth Street, Long Island City, has leased to Queens County the Lyceum, now the headquarters of the Young Men's Catholic Club. The Police Department tried to get the building for a borough headquarters, but because of opposition Father McGuire called off the proposed deal with the department. The building will be used as a headquarters for District Attorney Youngs, and the Supreme Court will also sit in the Lyceum while repairs are being made to the County Court House.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Last week of Wycherly's comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL. MISS REHAN, as PEGGY. Previous to which at every performance the Japanese operetta, LILI TSE. LAST MATINEE TO-MORROW. Next Tues.: School for Scandal. MISS REHAN as Lady Teazle.

DALY'S BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. "MORE ABOUT JAPAN." To-day at 3 and To-morrow at 11. Res'd seats $1.50 & $1.00. Adm. 50c.

DALY'S THEATRE. Commencing Monday, March 14. Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Sats., 11 A. M. Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 P. M. Famous moving pictures of the Passion Play, with descriptive lecture by Prof. Ernest Lacy. Reserved seats $1. General admission 50c. **Seats now on sale at Box Office.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d, at 8:15; ends 11. Daniel Frohman.......Manager. Matinees Thurs. and Sat'y, 2. SECOND MONTH.......of.......THE Tree of Knowledge. To-day—LYCEUM—LENTEN—LECTURES at 11—LYCEUM—LENTEN—LECTURES —G. P. SERVISS.— This morning, 11, "Paris"; Sat., "The Alps"; Mon., "Spain"; Tues., "Peter the Great"; Wed., at 3, "The Rhine."

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High Class Continuous Performance, Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. The gifted and charming actress, Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, and Max Figman Dainty one act play, Mrs. Hilary Regrets. ANIMATED NOTE MUSIC SHEET, GARDNER & ELY, SAVILLE SLOAN COMEDIANS, KITTY MITCHELL, BARRY AND FELIX, 40 OTHER STARS.

AMERICAN 42D & 8TH AV. TEL. 3147-38. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 4TH MONTH. NANON. "Characteristically excellent."—Herald. All Seats 25c., 50c., 75c. Sat. Mat. 25c., 50c. Next Week—Spectacular Production SINDBAD.

5TH AV. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES....Manager. Commencing NEXT MONDAY, March 14. MODJESKA and JOSEPH HAWORTH IN EVERY EVENING—MARY STUART. SAT. MATINEE (only time)—AS YOU LIKE IT. With MODJESKA as ROSALIND. Commencing Mar. 21—MODJESKA in MACBETH

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, "Goldne Eva." Sat. Mat. & Eve. farewell of Julie Kopacsy. The Bat by request.

AMUSEMENTS.

Madison Square Garden, March 14th to 19th. MILITARY BICYCLE AND ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT. Monday Night, Grand MILITARY PAGEANT, Reviewed by MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., 8 P. M. Championship in Bicycle and Athletic Events, 8 to 9 each night. Exhibition of daring feats of rough riding and musical ride by the 6th Cavalry and detachment from WEST POINT, LIGHT ARTILLERY DRILL by platoon of Battery "D," 5th U. S. Artillery. Battle Exercises by the 13th U. S. Infantry. Exhibition Drills by Troop "C," 2d Signal Corps, 1st and 2d Batteries N. G. N. Y. and the 1st Battalion Naval Militia, N. Y. GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CTS. RESERVED SEATS, $1 & $1.50. Tickets now on sale.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Saturday Afternoon, March 12, 2:15, CHICAGO ORCHESTRA. Conductor: THEODORE THOMAS. Soloist: JOSEF HOFMANN. Seats 50c. to $2. Box Office, Schuberth's, Tyson's. This Aft.—2d Hofmann Recital, Carnegie Hall.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M. LILLIAN BURKHART, JOS. HART, AND CARRIE DE MAR, G. FULLER GOLDEN, MAXWELL AND SIMPSON, DIXON, BOWERS, AND DIXON, GEORGE EVANS, MARK MURPHY, LILLIE WESTERN, THE BLONDELLS, BENNETTO, AND MANY OTHERS.

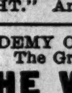
Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3. EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. PASSION PLAY Afternoon at 3; Evening at 9. New Programme Cinematograph Views. Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. MR. JOHN DREW. ONE SUMMER'S DAY. FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES This Afternoon at 3—FRENCH REVOLUTION.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat. CHIRGWIN CHARMION will positively make his last appearance TO-NIGHT. ROGERS BROS., AND JULIE MACKEY; OTHERS.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK 66TH STREET, NEAR COLUMBUS AVENUE. Open to the public daily except Mondays.

CARNEGIE HALL. 2d Recital This Afternoon at 2:30. JOSEF HOFMANN. Seats $2.00, $1.50, and $1.00, at box office and at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.



SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS DAILY, 2 AND 8. GO WHERE THE CROWD GOES.

BIJOU WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES LAST TWO WEEKS. Monday, March 14th, "SMITH NIGHT." American Flag Sofa Cushion Souvenir.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The Greatest Melodrama of the Age. THE WHITE HEATHER. Mats. Wed'y & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS. Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman, Mch. 21, 150th Perf. Manuf'd by Gorham.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

MANHATTAN. Broadway and 33d St. Matinée To-morrow. WAY DOWN EAST. Next Sunday Eve.—INNES AND HIS BAND.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors 100th Performance March 30, Souvenirs.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. HENRY MILLER Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. THE MASTER. Evenings, 8:25. Matinée, 2:15.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway. Evenings, 8:30 Mat. Sat. OH! SUSANNAH! Preceded nightly, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. ANNIE RUSSELL, IN DANGERFIELD '95.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. WM. H. Crane Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. A Virginia Courtship. MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:15.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. New Features. Company of 70, inc. Walter Jones. IN GAY NEW YORK. NEXT WEEK—A Hired Girl.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. THE HEART OF MARYLAND, with MRS. LESLIE CARTER. Next Week—May Irwin, Swell Miss Fitzwell.

Matinee To-morrow! CASINO! 100TH SOUV. Ngt., Mch. 23. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN Telephone Girl.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WHITNEY OPERA CO. A Normandy Wedding.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Sat. Elita Proctor Otis in "Oliver Twist." Next week Chauncey Olcott, "Sweet Inniscarra."

COLUMBUS. ANDREW MACK An Irish Gentleman. Next Week—Hoyt's Milk White Flag.